

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

1930

THE CLEVELAND FOUNDATION

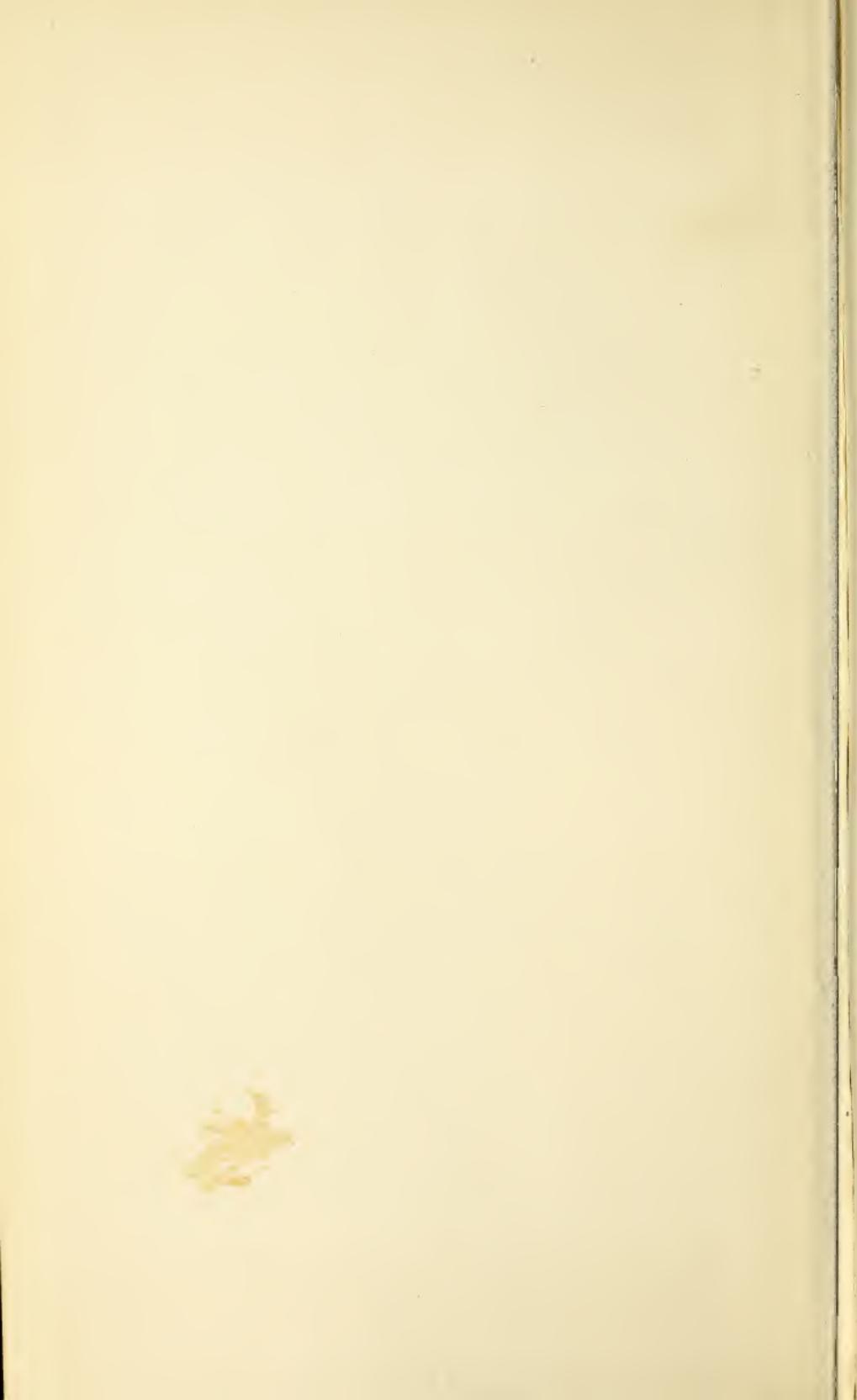


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THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

1930

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THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK 1930

Compiled and Published by
THE CLEVELAND FOUNDATION

Editor
LEYTON E. CARTER
Director of the Cleveland Foundation

CLEVELAND, OHIO

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PREFACE

THE publication of the 1930 Year Book marks the beginning of the second decade of rendering this service to the citizens of Cleveland by the Foundation. Within the covers of one volume is presented a record of the principal activities of our metropolitan life. In no other single source — except the voluminous files of the daily press — can a record be found. The Year Book aims therefore to be a convenient and authoritative reference work and a cumulative history of civilization in Greater Cleveland.

In addition to supplying our local public libraries, copies are placed in the principal metropolitan libraries of the country as reference volumes for citizens of other communities interested in Cleveland's affairs.

The Foundation acknowledges with gratitude the work of the following contributors: Mr. Philip Porter, city editor of the Plain Dealer, for the chapter on "Politics and Elections;" Mr. Charles F. Ramus, of the staff of the Museum of Art, for the chapter on "Fine Arts in Cleveland;" Mr. Raymond Clapp and Miss Edith H. Odgers, of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, for the chapter on "Social Work in Greater Cleveland;" Mr. E. S. Bowerfind, of the staff of the Industrial Development Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, for the chapter on "Finance and Industry for 1930;" Mr. R. T. Jones, for the chapter on "Local Government, City of Cleveland;" and "Public Schools of Greater Cleveland." The courtesy of the various officials who willingly cooperated with Mr. Jones in furnishing material for the chapter on Local Government is also appreciated.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Chronology of Cleveland Events	8
CHAPTER	
I. The Year 1930	23
II. Local Government, City of Cleveland	31
III. Politics and Elections	69
IV. Public Schools of Greater Cleveland	99
V. Fine Arts in Cleveland	107
VI. Social Work in Greater Cleveland	147
VII. Finance and Industry for 1930	175

CHRONOLOGY OF CLEVELAND EVENTS

January 1, 1930, to December 31, 1930

January

- 1—New Year's Day marks a period of thirty years of service for Dr. Jacob H. Goldner as pastor of Euclid Avenue Christian Church.
- 2—Dr. Arthur J. Culler, of Hiram College, accepts pastorate of Heights Christian Church.
- 5—Y.M.C.A. School of Technology is renamed Fenn College, in memory of Mr. S. P. Fenn, for 25 years president of the Cleveland Y.M.C.A. and large donor to the school.
- 10—Charles E. Adams is re-elected general chairman of the Cleveland Community Fund.
Cleveland Grain Company elevator, valued at \$900,000 including grain stored, burns to the ground.
- 11—First railroad track from the east into new Terminal Station is laid.
- 12—Dr. Carl A. Hamann, 61, surgical chief of staff at Charity and City Hospitals and formerly dean of the Medical School of Western Reserve University, dies.
- 13—City Council approves a resolution allowing colored nurses and internes to train at City Hospital.
Cleveland Council by a majority of fourteen to eleven, votes to remove W. R. Hopkins as City Manager.
- 17—John Sherwin, Sr., recently retired as chairman of the Board of the Union Trust Company, is elected a director of the Midland Bank.
- 22—James E. Ewers, executive secretary of the Cleveland Humane Society, is appointed director of the Child Welfare Board of Cuyahoga County to assume his new post February 15th.
Beniamino Gigli sings at Public Music Hall.
- 24—Announcement is made that the Citizens Bank & Trust Company, a new institution being organized, will purchase the Engineers National Bank, Nottingham Savings & Banking Company, and Guaranty State Savings & Loan Company.
Fact Finding and Policy Committee of the Regional Government Committee of 400 organizes to start an education campaign for metropolitan government for Cleveland and Cuyahoga County.
- 26—Annual Automobile Show attracts a crowd of 28,000.
- 27—State Senator Daniel E. Morgan is elected city manager by City Council.

Albert I. Cornsweet is named by City Manager Daniel E. Morgan to serve as his secretary.

Charles Morris, 59, architect for the new Court House, dies.

28—Announcement is made of the appointment by City Manager D. E. Morgan of the following cabinet members, Edwin D. Barry, Safety Director; Harold H. Burton, Law Director; Stephen G. Rusk, Finance Director; Rees H. Davis, Service Director; Samuel Newman, Park Director. Directors of the departments of Public Utilities and Welfare not then named.

29—Edward Loder Whittemore, 68, chairman of the board of the National Malleable & Steel Castings Company, dies.

30—John Carroll University drive for \$2,500,000 for new buildings goes “over the top.”

31—City Treasurer Adam Damm resigns by request of City Manager D. E. Morgan. Vacancy will be filled by Russell V. Johnson, senior examiner of the Civil Service Commission.

February

2—Cleveland Stock Exchange celebrates its thirtieth anniversary. Polyclinic Hospital holds opening reception in their new headquarters, remodeled old St. Luke's Hospital building, at 6606 Carnegie Avenue.

Gilpin Players present “Roseanne,” a three-act drama in the Little Theater under the auspices of the Plain Dealer's Theater of the Nations.

3—John T. Bourke, 71, reporter for the News, president emeritus of the Ohio State Legislative Correspondents Association, dies.

5—City Council renews the gas rate discussion following decision by the State Supreme Court that the East Ohio Gas Company does not have the right to discontinue service.

Semi-annual open student concert, Little Theater of Public Auditorium by Cleveland Institute of Music.

7—Adult Education Association opens the fourth Foreign Affairs Institute with the following speakers: Walter Lippman, editor of the New York World; Dr. George M. Wrong, Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Toronto; John Dugdale, correspondent for the London Spectator; Dr. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University; George Young, member British House of Commons. Round table discussion groups are also held.

9—F. E. Stuyvesant, 61, donor of \$1,250,000 to Ohio Wesleyan University, dies.

10—Announcement is made that the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has chosen Cleveland to serve as the center for the manufacture of street lighting equipment, floodlight and airport

lights. This branch of the company was formerly located at South Bend, Indiana.

23—United German Singing Societies of Cleveland hold their annual concert in Public Music Hall.

Jacob D. Cox, 77, chairman of the board of the Cleveland Twist Drill Company, well-known Cleveland philanthropist, dies in Pasadena, California.

24—Announcement is made of the resignation of Dorothy Doan Henry, captain of the Women's Police Bureau, to become superintendent of the State Girls' Industrial Home at Delaware, in March.

March

1—Alumni and faculty of Case School of Applied Science celebrate the 50th birthday of the school with a golden jubilee dinner dance.

2—Frederic Allen Whiting, director of the Cleveland Museum of Art for 17 years, resigns to become president of the American Federation of Arts in Washington, D. C.

5—Court of Appeals reverses the opinion of Judge Walther who, on July 17, 1929, imposed a sentence for contempt of court upon Louis B. Seltzer and Carlton K. Matson, editor and chief editorial writer of the Press, respectively.

6—Dr. George W. Crile announces plans for the remodeling of the Cleveland Clinic building at a cost of \$100,000 and for the erection of a new building adjacent at a cost of \$400,000, work to be started in the spring.

9—Cleveland Club is thrown open for "open house" to more than 1,000 members and visitors. Formal opening will take place in April.

10—Carlton K. Matson, chief editorial writer for the Press, is appointed editor of the Buffalo Times, another Scripps-Howard paper. A. T. Burch, political reporter for the Press, takes Matson's place.

11—Industrial leaders meet in Cleveland to consider the proposed plans to merge the Bethlehem Steel Corporation with the Youngstown Sheet & Tube. Cyrus S. Eaton, Wm. G. Mather, Samuel Mather and H. G. Dalton, are the principal Cleveland men interested.

Western Reserve University Law School receives the last two volumes in a total of 10,800 books containing "reported cases in courts of last resort." The last two books, in Spanish, are the first volumes of reports of Porto Rico under United States government.

21—Announcement is made that the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company has bought controlling interest in the Corrigan-McKinney Steel Company.

22—Dr. Roger G. Perkins, professor of bacteriology and preventive medicine, and head of the department of bacteriology and hygiene of the Western Reserve Medical School, resigns after thirty-two

years service. He will leave the city and live in Long Pond Camp, Wakefield, Rhode Island.

25—Pennsylvania Railroad purchases old Marine and Lakeside Hospital tracts.

Pending final approval by the United States Department of Justice and the Terminals Company directors a site is selected for the new post office to be erected in the Union Terminals area bounded by Prospect Avenue, Huron Road and West Sixth Street.

28—William D. Taylor, president of the George Worthington Company, dies.

29—Annual flower show opens in Public Hall.

April

2—Seven hundred and fifty census takers start out to count the population of Cleveland.

3—Cleveland Indians win International League title in hockey.

8—Webster A. McIlrath, 80, Shaker Heights real estate operator, dies.

9—Roy B. Robinette, for the past two years vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, is elected president of that body.

Boy Scouts of Cleveland — 5,000 in number — hold second annual exhibition at Public Hall.

11—Dr. William Elgin Wickenden is inaugurated as third president of Case School of Applied Science.

14—George Gehring Marshall, son of W. G. Marshall, founder of the Marshall Drug Stores, offers the use of Rocky Run Farm of 500 acres of shrubs, trees, etc., to Western Reserve University biological department as a field laboratory. This farm is considered by Dr. J. Paul Visscher, acting head of the department, as second only to the gardens at Columbia University.

15—Cleveland Chamber of Commerce awards three medals to the following Clevelanders for distinguished service to the city: the late Dr. Carl A. Hamann, physician, surgeon and teacher; Ambrose Swasey, "inventor and builder of unique scientific instruments;" Frederic Allen Whiting, authority in the field of art and retiring director of the Museum of Art.

16—Engineers of the Van Sweringen projects complete plans to put Hotel Cleveland on stilts so that rapid transit and surface car lines from the west and south can enter the terminal area. This plan replaces the former one of razing the building.

18—Greyhound Bus lines move to Cleveland where they will be located on the third and fourth floors of the Insurance Center Building, East 11th Street and Walnut Avenue.

19—Frank B. Bicknell, secretary of the Real Estate Board, resigns.

- 23—Announcement is made that a \$15,000,000 department store is to be erected at the southwest corner of Public Square and Ontario in the Terminal group.
Heaton Pennington, Sr., 79, president of Heaton Pennington & Son, dies in Florida.
- 27—Semi-annual open student concert at John Hay High School by the Cleveland Institute of Music.
- 29—Wm. G. Dietz, 74, director of the Guardian Trust Company, dies.

May

- 1—Huron Road Hospital's campaign for \$875,000 to build a new hospital building at Terrace and Belmore Roads in East Cleveland, opens.
- 2—George B. Shepard, president of Eberhard Manufacturing Company, dies.
John L. Severance lays the cornerstone of the new Severance Hall at East Boulevard and Euclid Avenue.
- 4—Metropolitan Opera Company stars arrive in Cleveland to open Cleveland's seventh season of Grand Opera.
- 5—Memorial to Dr. Alexander McGaffin, former pastor of the Church of the Covenant, is unveiled. This memorial is a tympanum over the entrance to the Alexander McGaffin Memorial Tower of the church.
- 6—Plans for three street car subways are presented to the Council transportation committee.
- 8—Sheriff Street Market burns, causing damage estimated at \$140,000.
- 10—Metropolitan Opera Season comes to a close, reporting a small deficit for the season, which will be absorbed by the surplus from the three years previous.
Howard W. Green and William R. Pringle, census supervisors for Cleveland, estimate Cleveland's population as 897,458 with a total of 1,197,494 for the county.
- 11—Leading organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Regional Government Committee meet to consider the census figures and plan definitely toward concerted action to secure a metropolitan government for the county.
- 12—American Foundrymen's Association meets in Public Hall Annex for the 34th annual meeting.
- 18—Dr. Kirk B. O'Ferrall, rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, resigns to accept a call to become dean of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral in Detroit.
- 20—Announcement is made that the Higbee Company will move from their present quarters into the \$15,000,000 store now under construction in the Terminal area. It is expected the actual move will take place in the fall of 1931 when the building is scheduled to be completed.

Members of the Garden Club of Cleveland announce plans for a new garden center in the Fine Arts Garden, beautifying of the boat house on Wade Park Lagoon and establishment of an extensive laboratory for students, home owners and gardeners. Financing of this center is to be taken care of from the proceeds of a French Street Fair to be held June 12, 13 and 14 in the streets south and west of the museum.

- 21—Dan S. Wertheimer, 71, publisher of the Jewish Review and Observer for over thirty years, dies.
- 22—Addition to Babies' and Children's Hospitals providing for thirty new beds is opened.
Final census figures for Cleveland — aside from any changes that may be made in Washington at the Bureau of Census — give a population of 901,482.
- 23—H. T. Mackender, 32, Plain Dealer Question and Answer editor, dies.
Dr. Gilbert J. Toomey, staff member at St. John's Hospital, dies.
- 25—Arthur B. Shaw, 76, well-known railroad man, dies.
Cleveland Art School announces the awarding of seven scholarships to seven high school seniors.
Marble bust of Alexander Petofi, Hungarian National hero, lyric poet and strolling player is unveiled at the Public Library when this statue is presented to the city.
- 28—Northern Baptist Convention opens a six-day session in Public Hall.
- 29—117 graduates of Case School receive degrees at the first commencement under the presidency of Dr. Wickenden.
- 30—Dr. Samuel N. McClean, 73, prominent inventor and fire arms expert, dies.

June

- 1—Rev. Norbert Wilhelm, 77, priest at St. Joseph's Franciscan Friary, dies.
- 2—Northern Ohio Dental Association meets in Hotel Winton for its 73rd annual convention.
- 3—Cleveland Club, Carnegie Avenue and E. 107th Street, is officially opened. Bust of Dr. Robert E. Vinson, president, is presented to the club.
- 4—Annual spring horse show opens a four-day program at Public Hall.
Representatives of the 29 nationality groups taking part in the Theater of the Nations sponsored by the Plain Dealer vote to continue the work for another year.
- 5—Cleveland Catholic Diocese purchases St. Paul's Episcopal Church at 40th Street and Euclid Avenue for a shrine to be directed by the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration.

Mrs. Arthur Lyman, principal of Laurel School for twenty-five years, resigns.

8—G. E. Merryweather, 57, founder of Motch & Merryweather Machinery Company, dies.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sherwin establish a "Fine Arts Garden Endowment Fund" of \$250,000 for the "development, adornment and beautification of the garden" surrounding the Museum of Art.

10—T. E. Minshall, 50, president of the Pocahontas Oil Corporation, dies.

11—John Carroll University graduates 303 students. Both Public Auditorium and Music Hall are opened to seat audiences, the soundproof curtain separating the two stages being raised for the first time.

12—Western Reserve University gives degrees to 1,010 students from 21 colleges and schools of the University.

French Street Fair of the Garden Club opens in the streets around the Museum of Art.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company and the municipal division of light and power enter into an agreement to prevent a possible "rate war" and cutting competition.

Formation of the University Foundation of Cleveland to direct expenditures of \$50,000,000 over a 25-year period to make Cleveland one of the greatest scientific and educational centers, is announced. The Foundation will serve in an administrative capacity for both Case School of Applied Science and Western Reserve University.

Fifth annual commencement at Cleveland Institute of Music.

15—Cleveland Baptist Association dedicates new Garfield Heights Baptist Church, the third of seven planned in a three-year expansion program.

First NKP train from eastern approach enters Union Terminal at 8:57 a.m.

17—Carl Eugene Howell, 51, member of architectural firm of Howell & Thomas, dies.

19—Malcolm B. Vilas is named president of the Citizens League succeeding D. S. Humphrey.

20—Mrs. Maria Baker Sanford, 71, club woman and philanthropist, dies.

Henry D. Jouett, chief engineer of the Cleveland Union Terminal Company is appointed permanent manager of the new station.

John Erskine addresses board of Trustees of Cleveland Institute of Music at Union Club.

22—East 9th Street Tower is taken down and consigned to a storehouse.

23—Cleveland Institute of Music opens six weeks summer school.

- 28—Cleveland celebrates the formal opening of the Union Terminal. A civic luncheon and tour of inspection through the Harvey shops and over the electrified railroad form part of the program.
- 29—Gan Ivri dedicate fountain in the entrance of the Hebrew Gardens, in Rockefeller Park.

July

- 1—Work begins on the construction of the new Board of Education Administration Building.
- 7—Midland Bank opens its new home in the Midland Bank Building, Prospect Avenue, N.W., in the Union Terminal area.
- 10—Annual meeting of the board of trustees and election of officers of the Cleveland Institute of Music. Mrs. Robert H. Crowell elected president to succeed Mrs. A. S. Ingalls.
Suburbs in Cuyahoga County organize the Local Self Government League of Cuyahoga County to study problems affecting the suburbs mutually. League appoints A. B. Roberts to study the problem of a water supply for the suburbs and its cost.
- Mrs. Albert W. Russell, of Gates Mill, formerly Sarita Oglebay, dies in New York City.
- 13—International Lutheran Walther League meet in Cleveland for their 38th convention.
- 14—Two-cent zone fare goes into effect on Euclid Avenue cars from the square to East 18th Street.
- 15—Summer vacation camp for diabetic children sponsored by the Cleveland Foundation is opened by Dr. Henry J. John, of Cleveland Clinic, at his Geauga County estate.
- 18—George Wallace, 55, son of Fire Chief George A. Wallace, dies.
- 20—With an increase of 50 per cent in rapid transit fares on the two Shaker lines, raising the fare from ten to fifteen cents, a reduction of ten minutes in running time is also announced.
- 23—City Manager Daniel E. Morgan appoints an advisory committee of ten to work out plans to develop the use of the new stadium when completed.
- 25—E. H. Baker, chairman of the board of the Cleveland Plain Dealer Publishing Company celebrates his 76th birthday. Trustees and others of the Y.M.C.A. and representatives of the Plain Dealer present him with a silver loving cup for "devoted service and leadership."
- 26—Thomas Vernon Hendricks, 53, well known advertising man, dies.
- 28—Welfare Federation petitions the City Council for \$250,000 to meet an anticipated deficit among the private relief agencies of the city as a result of the present unemployment situation.
Edo Nicholous Claasen, 96, one time city chemist, gives to Western

Reserve University, department of biology, 10,000 botanical specimens collected in northern Ohio, Germany and Italy.

Committee with Newton D. Baker as chairman organizes to back Congressman Robert J. Bulkley as Democratic candidate for the United States senate.

- 31—Charles C. Bolton, 75, capitalist and philanthropist, dies following a long illness.

August

- 4—Halle Bros. Co. opens a new store in Canton, Ohio.
- 6—Frank E. Chapman, Director of Mount Sinai Hospital since 1915, is appointed director of the Western Reserve University hospital group replacing Dr. Karl H. Van Norman, recently resigned.
- 10—Cleveland School of Art buys property at the corner of East Boulevard and Bellflower Road. No definite plans for its use are announced though it is thought the school will some day affiliate with the university and build on the newly acquired site.
Country Club opens in new quarters on Lander Road, north of South Woodland Road in Pepper Pike Village.
Dr. David Scott Hanson, 78, practicing physician in Cleveland for forty years, dies.
- 12—William M. Milliken, on the staff of the Cleveland Museum of Art since 1919, and curator of decorative art, is elected director succeeding Frederic Allen Whiting.
- 17—Cornerstone of the new church and school of Our Lady of Czestochowa, Harvard Avenue and E. 141st Street, is laid.
- 18—Sam T. Davies, 46, well-known golfer, bowler and billiard player, dies.
- 20—Mrs. Helen Newell Garfield, 64, wife of James R. Garfield, dies as result of an automobile accident in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
- 21—Cuyahoga County led the state in expenditures for mothers' pensions in 1929 with a total of \$464,964 according to a recent compilation made by the Ohio Institute.
A \$20,000,000 merger of manufacturers of small farm implements including and to be known as the American Fork & Hoe Company with headquarters in Cleveland has just been effected. It will be the largest company of its kind in the country.
- 25—Announcement is made that William M. Milliken, director, has purchased for the Cleveland Museum of Art six pieces from the \$10,000,000 "Guelph Treasure" placed on forced sale in Germany by the present Duke of Brunswick.
Board of Education announces a proposed six-year course in sciences, three of which will be compulsory for all students.
Death takes Mrs. Alice G. Cowan, 87, poet and student of languages.

- 28—Gladiolus and Garden Flower Show opens in Public Auditorium in a brilliancy of color and a medley of bloom.
- 30—Appellate Judge John J. Sullivan, 69, dies.
Plain Dealer Flower Pageant parades down Euclid Avenue for the second consecutive year.

September

- 1—200,000 people watch the start of the nineteenth Gordon Bennett international balloon race at Cleveland Airport.
- 6—Cleveland College announces the appointment of a dean of women, Miss Florence Kellogg Root, formerly dean of women at the College of Wooster.
- Welfare Federation asks all fund agencies to cut budgets 10 per cent below 1930 in every case where the agencies are not dealing with dependents.
- 13—Frank Suhadolnik wins the Plain Dealer Amateur Home Garden contest.
- 16—County Auditor John A. Zangerle begins a reassessment of land values in Cuyahoga County which may look toward a 10 per cent reduction in the aggregate land value in the city and a 20 per cent reduction outside the city.
- 17—Cleveland Institute of Music opens eleventh year introducing a new four-year course.
- 19—Announcement is made of the appointment of Dr. Harry L. Rockwood, formerly city health commissioner as director of Mt. Sinai Hospital, succeeding Frank M. Chapman recently appointed director of the University Hospitals group.
Cleveland holds its first Retail Clinic at Hotel Statler.
- 20—Harvey H. Hessler, 71, for many years dealer in surgical supplies, dies.
Herman J. Nord is named chairman of the alumni campaign committee of Adelbert College, W.R.U. to raise \$750,000 for a dormitory.
- 21—Cleveland College of the Talmud, Orthodox Jewish rabbinical seminary moves from 887 Parkwood Drive to its permanent home, 880 Lakeview Road.
Dr. Kirk B. O'Ferrall preaches farewell sermon at Emmanuel Episcopal Church which he is leaving to become dean of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral in Detroit.
- Rt. Rev. William Andrew Leonard, 82, for 42 years bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, dies. Burial will be made in the crypt of Trinity Cathedral.
- 23—Eight colleges of Western Reserve University begin regular work for the year 1930-1931.
Jewish New Year.

- 24—10,000 Knight Templars in full regalia march up Euclid Avenue to Masonic Temple and back to East 18th Street. This is an outstanding part of the 88th annual conclave of the Grand Commandery.
- 28—American Bankers' Association meets in Cleveland for the 56th annual convention.

October

- 1—Jews hold sacrament of Yom Kippur.
- 2—President Hoover addresses the American Bankers' Association holding their 56th annual meeting in Cleveland from September 30 through October 4.
- 3—Cambridge University Library Commission visits Cleveland Public Library, Museum of Art, Medical Library, and medical buildings of Western Reserve University.
Announcement is made of the proposed merger of the Chamber of Industry with the Chamber of Commerce.
- 6—5,000 restaurateurs hold 12th annual world fair in Public Hall.
Edward J. Blandin, 87, former judge of Common Pleas Court, dies.
Oul Savings & Loan Company merges with Central United National Bank.
City Council unanimously passes \$200,000 bond ordinance for unemployment relief.
- 9—William E. Davis, 67, consulting engineer for the Van Sweringens, dies.
Henry J. Welch, vice-president of the Sterling & Welch Company, dies.
3,200 sign up for jobs when City Hall offers jobs as a result of the \$200,000 bond issue.
- 11—Mrs. Edna Brush Perkins, daughter of the late Dr. Charles F. Brush, dies following an operation.
- 12—Holy Trinity Catholic congregation holds its 50th anniversary.
Italian Gardens dedicated in Rockefeller Park. Italian Government presents bust of Vergil to city.
- 15—Ohio Congress of Parents and Teachers meet in Cleveland for a 3-day session.
- 16—Cleveland Opera opens the season's concert series at Masonic Hall.
- 17—Conference on Adolescence Research calls leading scientists, medical men, psychologists and educators to Cleveland to a 2-day conference under the auspices of the Brush Foundation.
- 22—Edward P. Roberts, 73, well-known engineer, dies.
- 26—Edward L. Harris, 77, principal of Central High School, 1889 through 1912, 1917 to 1921, dies.
Association for the Study of Negro Life and History convenes in Cleveland for its 15th annual meeting.

November

- 1—Rossiter Howard, for five years assistant director of the Cleveland Museum of Art, resigns to accept the position of chief of the division of education in the Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia.
- The six purchases from the Guelph treasure made for the Cleveland Museum of Art by Mr. Milliken go on display at the Museum.
- 5—Mr. Samuel Mather holds his annual get-together dinner for team members of Division A, industrial and metropolitan divisions and the campaign committee in preparation for the annual Community Fund drive.
- Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd at Public Hall gives illustrated lecture to 22,000 school children in the afternoon and 8,000 people in the evening upon his expedition to the south pole.
- 8—Dr. Frederick C. Herrick is appointed to succeed Dr. Carl A. Hamann as chief of the surgical division of Charity Hospital. Dr. Fred C. Oldenburg is named chief of the medical division, a newly created post.
- 10—National Municipal League, Governmental Research Association, National Association of Civic Secretaries, American Legislators Association, Proportional Representation League, Ohio State Conference on City Planning and Ohio Municipal League meet in Cleveland for an annual conference on government.
- 11—American Legion honors former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker with a testimonial dinner in Hollenden Hotel.
- 15—Cleveland Vote Survey Committee of 800 members starts a study to answer the question, "Why don't people vote?"
- 24—Cleveland Society of Artists holds its twelfth annual auction at Drury Theater of the Play House. Receipts total \$2,700.
- 27—National Council of Teachers of English meet in Hotel Statler.
- 28—Dr. Bernice Neuberger and Mrs. B. F. McQuate, as president and first vice-president respectively of the Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs, resign.
- 30—Announcement is made that the income from the Ohio C. Barber estate left to Western Reserve University will be used for departments of Cleveland College.
- Memorial window in Euclid Avenue Congregational Church is dedicated to the late Augustus A. Nash.
- Bach Chorus presents a program in Masonic Auditorium featuring Russian music.

December

- 1—Clinton W. Areson, newly appointed executive secretary of the Cleveland Humane Society, enters upon the active duties of this position.
- Joseph Neshkes, 45, president of the Orthodox Jewish Orphan Home, dies.

Former student and friends of Dr. Francis H. Herrick present a portrait of him to the Cleveland Biology Club.

Dr. Henry C. Brainerd, 85, dies of heart failure when returning from a call on a sick friend.

3—Singers' Club under its new director, Beryl Rubinstein, gives its initial concert of the season at Masonic Auditorium.

4—Garden Club of Cleveland opens a Garden Center at Wade Park Lagoon in the Fine Arts Gardens.

9—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin P. Bole and their son give a 100-acre tract of land near Kirtland to the Cleveland Museum of Natural History to be developed as a tree garden and to be known as the Holden Arboretum.

Newton D. Baker as chairman of the National Conference of Jews and Christians is presented with the first American Hebrew medal for the promotion of a better understanding between Christian and Jew.

Lawrence Tibbett sings in the Philharmonic series of concerts at Public Music Hall.

A broken connection in the refrigerator system at the Chander & Rudd Company's downtown store, throws panic into shoppers overcome by fumes and fright. No fatalities result.

10—Cleveland Institute of Music holds its tenth annual meeting at University Club with Harold Bauer, pianist and educator, as speaker. A \$100,000 anonymous gift to the endowment and building fund is announced. Mrs. Robert H. Crowell, president, presided. Lewis A. Murfey, 75, vice-president of the Guardian Trust Company, dies.

11—Dr. W. H. Whitslar, 68, dentist, dies after a year's illness.

Authorities at Western Reserve University announce a gift of \$100,000 to the Medical School, left by the late Dr. George C. Russell, former lecturer at the school.

Mrs. Worcester R. Warner gives 21 pieces of rare Chinese porcelain to the Cleveland Museum of Art, to be added to the Worcester R. Warner collection.

12—St. Luke's beautifully designed hospital board room, locked for one and one-half years in preparation for the dedication, is dedicated to Mrs. F. F. Prentiss.

14—Annual rendition of Handel's Messiah is given in Public Music Hall.

Cleveland Museum of Art receives gift of seven large pieces of rare laces from Mrs. E. S. Harkness, of New York, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness.

Musical organizations of Western Reserve University give a Christmas musical program in the Armor Court of the Cleveland Museum of Art.

- 16—Ambrose Swasey is given a birthday party following the regular quarterly meeting of trustees of the Y.M.C.A. A cake with 84 candles is served.
- 26—George H. Brown, formerly secretary-treasurer of the Winton Company, dies.
- 27—William H. Cleminshaw, 62, president of Cuyahoga Savings & Loan Company, dies.
- 28—Church of the Covenant celebrates the tenth anniversary of its founding.
- 29—Decision by Judge David G. Jenkins in injunction suit to prevent merger of Bethlehem Steel Corporation-Youngstown Sheet & Tube is conceded a victory for Cyrus S. Eaton.
Dale Cox succeeds John W. Love, recently resigned as writer of the "Byproduct" column of the Plain Dealer.
American Sociological Society holds 25th annual meeting in Cleveland December 29-31.
- 30—American Statistical Association holds 92nd annual meeting at Hotel Statler. Other organizations meeting at the same time include the American Economic Association, American Farm Economic Association, Association for Labor Legislation, American Association for University Instructors in Accounting, National Association of Teachers of Marketing and Advertising, and American Association of Instructors of Law in Colleges of Business.
American Political Science Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science with 15 sections and 35 affiliated societies arrives in Cleveland for its 87th annual meeting.
County commissioners select property east of E. 22nd Street between Central and Cedar Avenues for a site for the new Juvenile Court and Detention Home Building.

CHAPTER I

THE YEAR

AN outstanding event of the year 1930 was the formal opening of the \$150,000,000 Union Station development on June 28. True, a few trains had been using the new station since December 1, 1929, over the western approach, but the eastern tracks were not ready for use until June 15.

It was fitting that this long anticipated event should be properly celebrated as an outstanding civic achievement. To this end the Chamber of Commerce bent its resources and arranged a memorable meeting and luncheon. The new station concourse was turned into a dining hall for the 2,500 privileged few who were prompt in obtaining tickets for the occasion.

Mr. Roy B. Robinette, president of the Chamber of Commerce, presiding, introduced Newton D. Baker, toastmaster, and others at the speakers' table including Charles L. Bradley, president Union Terminals Company; Henry D. Jouett, chief engineer and manager of the new Union Station; Governor Myers Y. Cooper. Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio; C. E. Denny, president of the Erie (railroads expected to enter the Terminal), also attended. Mr. Julius H. Barnes gave the dedicatory address. Other speakers were: Mr. Patrick Crowley, president of the New York Central Railroad; Walter L. Ross, president of the Nickel Plate Rail-

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

road; and Mayor John D. Marshall. The New York Central and Cleveland Grays bands and the WTAM concert orchestra provided music for the event.

The Van Sweringen brothers, with characteristic modesty, refrained from attending these notable festivities. However, their vision and phenomenal services were recounted and appropriately praised by the various speakers of the day.

Following the luncheon and speeches, guests were invited to make an inspection trip over the electrified right of way from the Union Station to Collinwood and to Linndale and return.

Thousands of Clevelanders thronged the station all day and viewed with amazement and satisfaction the completed development. These sightseers seemed imbued with the same desire — to see everything to be seen to the last detail. Such a program took them past the mural paintings over the seven arches in the main lobby from the Public Square entrance, which trace the history of transportation, down either of two ramps leading into the station concourse. Arches, corridors, stairways, waiting rooms, restaurants, taxicab stands, telephone booths, Harvey shops selling everything from toys to lingerie, rapid transit cars, ticket offices, information booth, newspaper and magazine stands aroused the curiosity and interest of the visitor.

With the completion of the station proper the nerve center of the whole terminal development began to function. Thus the terminal building became the central functioning unit of a remarkable structural development

T H E Y E A R

including the Medical Arts Building, the Builders' Exchange Building, the Midland Bank Building, the Cleveland Hotel, and the Higbee Building under construction. This Terminal group constitutes an imposing and harmonious architectural ensemble. It is one of the outstanding building developments of recent years in the whole world.

CASE SCHOOL — FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

On April 11, Dr. William Elgin Wickenden was inaugurated as the third president of Case School of Applied Science. This day also marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the school. The inaugural was held in the John Hay High School Auditorium followed by a luncheon in Wade Park Manor for guests and a Case alumni dinner at the Hotel Statler in the evening.

Mr. Frank A. Quail, president of the board of trustees of Case School, made the opening address at the morning meeting, followed by Dr. William Elgin Wickenden who spoke on "The Future Development of the College." Addresses by Dr. D. S. Kimball, dean of engineering and acting president of Cornell University, and Dr. C. F. Abbott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute concluded the program.

At the luncheon meeting at Wade Park Manor, Mr. Newton D. Baker made the congratulatory address. Dr. Robert E. Vinson, president, Western Reserve University; Dr. Avery A. Shaw, president Dennison University; Allard Smith, vice-president of the Union Trust Company; Reverend Benedict J. Rodman, S. J., president of John Carroll University; Dr. Fred L. Bishop, president Univer-

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

sity of Pittsburgh; Brigadier General Charles H. Mitchel, dean University of Toronto, and Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president emeritus Western Reserve University, were also at the speakers' table and made brief addresses.

A high point in the afternoon program was a mutual pledge by Dr. Wickenden and Dr. Vinson, that in future a higher degree of cooperation, more joint planning, and greater coordination in achievement would mark the relations of the two institutions, "Case and Reserve."

This interesting pledge was soon given additional content by the trustees of Western Reserve University, who announced at commencement time an ambitious co-operative plan for development of the two institutions. The present plan envisions a joint \$3,000,000 laboratory building endowed for \$2,000,000 for the two schools and a \$4,000,000 dormitory quadrangle for Adelbert College. The proposed establishment of the University Foundation of Cleveland was also announced. This new corporate body, it was stated, will administer endowment as secured and handle details of faculty interchange so that classical subjects formerly taught at Case and mathematics and sciences formerly taught at Reserve may be transferred to the foundation.

It was pointed out that under the plan the Graduate School will be able to grant degrees in higher scientific work, a field it has so far not entered and that the Graduate School will be governed by a Graduate Senate and not the colleges nor the Foundation.

This announcement is a forerunner of the larger plan outlined by the Cleveland Conference for Educational

THE YEAR

Cooperation for an outstanding cultural and educational center at University Circle.

GARDEN CLUB OF CLEVELAND

Mindful of the notable success of the members of the Garden Club of Cleveland in June, 1925, when they cleared \$30,000 with which they made the approach to the Cleveland Museum of Art, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," Clevelanders watched with interest plans for the Club's French Street Fair set up on the walks surrounding the Art Museum June 12, 13 and 14.

As a result of the Street Fair the Garden Club again presents to the city an enduring gift — a civic garden center to be housed in the Wade Park Lagoon. From here, information on the making of small gardens, large gardens, and landscaping may be obtained from a competent adviser in landscape architecture. A library and laboratory for students are also part of the plans for this garden center which opened December 4.

Shortly after announcement was made of the establishment of a \$250,000 endowment fund to perpetuate and beautify the Fine Arts Garden — a gift from Mr. and Mrs. John Sherwin.

CONVENTIONS

The year 1930 was an outstanding convention year for the city with that of the American Bankers' Association, September 29 to October 2, particularly notable. The high point of its program was the address of President Hoover delivered at the Public Hall on the evening of October 2. The President's visit was a gala day for Cleve-

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

land. Upon arrival the Presidential party was escorted from E. 55th Street and Euclid Avenue to Hotel Cleveland. Thousands of Clevelanders thus caught a glimpse of the nation's chief executive. The Cleveland Grays, over 125 police in uniform and plainclothes were detailed to guard the line of march.

Ten thousand Knights Templars came to Cleveland for their 88th annual Ohio meeting on September 24. A colorful parade in full regalia up Euclid Avenue was an event which aroused much enthusiasm from thousands of spectators.

MUSIC

One of the significant events of the year was the announcement by the Cleveland Institute of Music of an anonymous gift of \$100,000 as a start of an endowment fund for the school. This will be a nucleus, it was stated, for a building fund. It is hoped that at some time in the not too distant future the school can be provided with adequate quarters at University Circle and thus take its appropriate place at the city's cultural and educational center.

Cleveland's seventh annual Grand Opera Season (fourth under the five-year plan) came to a close May 10. While the season ended with a slight deficit this was absorbed by a surplus accumulated during the previous three years. Each year enthusiasm seems to grow in Cleveland and Northern Ohio for this enterprise. Mr. Edward Ziegler, assistant general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, in speaking of the week said, "Our visits to Cleveland always are happy. This one has been particu-

THE YEAR

larly so. The attitude in Cleveland is hard to describe. It is a subtle something that one feels in the crowds that come here to Public Hall each year. But it is something that makes opera a real necessity for Cleveland."

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CLEVELAND

As the year 1930 progressed, unemployment rapidly became of greater moment. The original United States census figure given out May 1, 1930, showed 50,235 unemployed people in Cleveland. Later in the year another United States census was taken of unemployment which showed 124,823 unemployed people as of January 1, 1931. Efforts of both municipal and social agencies were directed during the year toward relief of this situation.

Early in the year three committees were appointed by the Mayor and City Manager, the three units falling under the head of the Cleveland Employment Commission. The Committee on Public Works, Warren S. Hayden, chairman, was charged with the task of stimulating the construction of public buildings and public improvements. Members of the Industrial Committee, under the direction of its chairman, E. J. Kulas, visited industrial plants and urged the staggering of employment and part-time work in lieu of the layoff or discharge of employes. The third committee — on Private Employment, headed by Professor C. C. Arbuthnot — encouraged the employment of those out of work in homes and industry, in temporary work where full time work was not available. This committee made use of all the local radio stations and the

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Community Fund's Speakers' Bureau service to carry their messages to the home and to club meetings.

The Cleveland City Council in 1930 voted \$950,000 in bonds to be used for work in parks, streets and all public property. This provided a total of 144,000 days' work to 17,000 men.

The Community Fund's Wayfarers' Lodge, operated by the Associated Charities, through grants of \$15,000 each from the county and city was able to increase the capacity of the lodge so that 1,000 unemployed men could be given lodging each night and still larger numbers could be accommodated for meals.

DEATHS

During the year Cleveland lost by death a number of men and women prominent in the life of the city. Among these were Dr. Carl A. Hamann, surgical chief of staff at Charity and City Hospitals and one time dean of the Western Reserve Medical School; the Rt. Reverend William Andrew Leonard, 82, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio for forty-two years; Mrs. Edna Brush Perkins, daughter of the late Charles F. Brush and wife of Dr. Roger G. Perkins for many years professor of hygiene and preventive medicine at the Medical School of Western Reserve University; Edward Loder Whittemore, 68, chairman of the board of the National Malleable & Steel Castings Company.

CHAPTER II

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CITY OF CLEVELAND

THE year 1930 started with a change in the administrative head of the municipal government and a number of changes in the personnel of the new council which took office on January 1. The year's activities were characterized by an increase in maintenance work rather than by the construction of outstanding public improvements, excepting the stadium, the construction of which went rapidly forward. A large share of the increase in maintenance work was a by-product of the city's efforts in the relief of unemployment. Problems involving water rates, gas rates, municipal light plant development, and location of the proposed garbage disposal plant remained unsolved as the year closed.

FINANCES

Total receipts and disbursements of the general fund increased for 1930 as compared with 1929. Receipts from general property taxes increased \$475,824.13. An increase of \$50,000,000 in the tax duplicate and an increase of .13 mill in the tax levy within the 15 mill limit were responsible for this increase. The increase of the 1930 disbursements over those of 1929 aggregating \$121,467.90 is explained principally by the increase in police and fire pensions.

The following is a comparative general fund statement for 1929-1930.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

CITY OF CLEVELAND
Comparative Financial Statement for 1929 and 1930
General Fund

	1929	1930
Cash on hand		
January 1st ---	\$ 225,632.55	\$ 25,322.40
Receipts —		
Taxes, General		
Property ---	\$11,922,505.99	\$12,398,330.12
Other Sources -	4,468,588.66	4,793,259.61
Transfers -----	682,509.38	179,467.09
Adjustments --	2,392.56	1,395.42
	\$17,075,996.59	\$17,372,452.24
Total Receipts and Balances	17,301,629.14	17,397,774.64
Disbursements		
Salaries, Wages, Materials,		
Services, etc.	\$17,253,389.97	\$17,379,400.19
Transfers -----	20,524.21	16,979.03
Adjustments--	2,392.56	1,395.42
	\$17,276,306.74	\$17,397,774.64
Cash on hand		
Dec. 31st -----	\$ 25,322.40	\$ -----

Comparative Disbursements 1929-1930

From the following table it will be noted that increases occurred in some disbursement items and decreases in others. A total of all items except police and fire pensions shows a decrease of \$39,230.57 for the year.

CITY OF CLEVELAND
Comparative Disbursements for 1929 and 1930
General Fund

	1929	1930
General Administration.....	\$ 1,099,782.89	\$ 1,014,939.86
Parks and Public Property.....	2,701,848.24	2,785,220.84
Service	2,735,968.06	2,721,967.10
Welfare.....	2,191,735.92	2,213,409.41
Health.....	670,135.65	676,546.80
Safety.....	7,141,521.03	7,094,530.75
Police and Fire Pensions.....	487,000.00	647,698.47
Finance.....	224,563.92	225,086.96
Transfers.....	20,524.21	16,979.03
Adjustments.....	2,392.56	1,395.42
Miscellaneous	834.26	.....
	\$17,276,306.74	\$17,397,774.64

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Comparison of Receipts for 1929 and 1930

Following is a statement of general fund receipts for 1929-1930.

CITY OF CLEVELAND
Comparative Receipts for 1929 and 1930
General Fund

	1929	1930
Property Taxes, General Levy.....	\$10,529,364.53	\$10,997,993.56
Property Taxes, Special Levy.....	1,393,141.46	1,400,336.56
Cigarette Tax.....	37,051.43	38,323.24
Inheritance Tax.....	208,696.45	260,153.34
Interest on Deposits, City.....	348,596.44	341,224.67
Interest on Deposits, County.....	76,393.67	59,515.24
General Government —		
Sundry Sources.....	30,687.91	15,522.30
Municipal Court.....	637,965.69	757,373.56
Parks and Public Property.....	949,156.47	995,463.99
Service, Garbage, etc.....	331,493.25	220,389.57
Welfare, Hospitals, Correction, etc....	1,232,821.52	1,270,168.38
Welfare, Health Conservation.....	36,297.53	32,888.72
Safety, Building, Smoke Inspection, etc.	134,456.56	107,630.80
Finance, Assessments and Licenses....	73,402.00	69,458.00
Miscellaneous.....	371,569.74	625,147.80
Transfers.....	682,509.38	179,467.09
Adjustments.....	2,392.56	1,395.42
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$17,075,996.59	\$17,372,452.24

The increase in the "general taxes," that is, general property tax receipts for operating purposes of over \$475,000 has been noted. The property tax designated as "Special Levy" is a general property tax levy for financing an increase in salaries within the police and fire divisions voted in 1927.

With the exception of "Miscellaneous" and "Transfers" items, receipts from other sources do not vary materially. The "Miscellaneous" item is increased by the inclusion of certain accounts receivable from other years to balance

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

accounts payable. The "Transfer" item of 1929 was augmented by the transfer of \$473,269.71 from the Division of Light and Power.

In addition to general fund receipts there are two sources of receipts closely allied. These are the city's portion of the auto license tax and gasoline tax receipts. These are as follows:

	1929	1930
Auto license tax.....	\$ 854,039.73	\$ 837,383.91
Gasoline tax.....	958,626.00	1,041,030.38

The proceeds of these taxes are utilized under the law for street repair and maintenance work. Practically all of this work is financed with these funds. The net effect is to relieve the general fund of bearing these expenses.

Bonded Indebtedness

The year 1930 saw a marked decrease in the bonds issued as compared with 1929. The largest single amount, \$2,000,000, was issued by councilmanic authority as a health measure for sewage disposal purposes. Bond issues which had been submitted to the electorate and approved included Welfare bonds, Street Opening, Paving and Sewer bonds, and an issue of \$500,000 of bonds for clearing up and beautifying the Mall. A Park bond issue of \$400,000 was authorized by Council for direct labor as part of the city's unemployment relief program.

The following is a comparative statement of bonds issued for two years.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

CITY OF CLEVELAND

Comparative Statement of Bonds Issued in 1929 and 1930

	1929	1930
Special Assessment		
Paving -----	\$ 2,284,600.00	\$ 1,389,144.00
Sewer -----	439,000.00	182,692.00
Street Opening-----	396,400.00	-----
Water Mains --	81,000.00	120,378.00
Street Lighting -----	28,000.00	-----
Paving and Sewer -----	-----	19,760.00
	<u>\$ 3,229,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 1,711,974.00</u>
Electric Light (self-sustaining)	300,000.00	-----
Water Works (self-sustaining)	2,000,000.00	-----
General		
Airport -----	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 110,000.00
Bridge -----	450,000.00	50,000.00
Cemetery -----	75,000.00	-----
Paving and Sewer -----	2,980,000.00	675,000.00
Street Opening-----	2,000,000.00	500,000.00
Health and Welfare -----	245,000.00	150,000.00
Public Safety --	38,000.00	-----
Police Station Equipment -----	5,800.00	-----
Police and Fire -----	120,000.00	225,000.00
Public Service -	100,000.00	-----
Hospital -----	2,500,000.00	-----
Parks -----	540,000.00	1,190,000.00
Public Hall Annex -----	14,000.00	-----
Stadium -----	2,500,000.00	-----
Street Improve- ment — Safe- ty Zone -----	15,000.00	25,000.00
Final Judgment -----	104,000.00	27,000.00
Land Purchase -----		25,000.00
Water Course Improvement -----		75,000.00
Sewage Disposal -----		2,000,000.00
Grade Crossing -----		350,000.00
Cuyahoga River Improvement -----		100,000.00
General Sewer -----	<u>\$11,716,800.00</u>	<u>500,000.00</u>
	<u>\$17,245,800.00</u>	<u>\$ 6,002,000.00</u>
		<u>\$ 7,713,974.00</u>

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Bond Expenditures

Bond expenditures for 1930 as compared with 1929 are set forth in the table following:

CITY OF CLEVELAND
Comparison of Expenditures Made for Permanent Improvements
Out of Bond Funds in 1929 and 1930

	1929	1930
Parks.....	\$ 190,458.56	\$ 894,475.88
Comfort Stations.....	264.15	10,097.35
Cemeteries.....	1,937.50	115,480.30
Aircraft Landing Field.....	362,530.62	124,038.40
Public Hall and Annex.....	315,173.77	98,214.45
Public Baths.....	86.03	.....
Stadium.....	5,184.57	604,611.19
Mall Site	173,588.72	10,392.90
Bridges.....	60,266.87	287,341.14
River and Harbor Improvement.....	8,037.50	.....
Playgrounds.....	303.80	5,195.61
Garbage Plant.....	41,045.13	1,507.16
Sewage Disposal.....	153,094.50	308,125.01
Service Department Garage.....	9,125.00	70,496.62
Service Department Motor Vehicles.....	.....	9,221.80
Health Department Equipment.....	25,374.97	.....
Health and Welfare		259,468.10
City Hospital.....	459,476.92	1,427,091.73
Boys' Home.....	34,112.92	.....
Girls' Home.....	55,352.00	67,305.39
House of Correction.....	5,957.24	.....
Safety Department Equipment, etc.....	183,713.68	257,831.23
Fire Alarm Signal System.....	12,049.50	3,495.00
Motor Vehicles.....	130,612.30	.....
Paving Streets.....	2,625,184.52	2,194,696.25
Sewer Construction.....	1,103,703.58	1,190,031.20
Opening and Widening Streets.....	1,010,689.95	1,115,249.41
Water Mains.....	75,824.48	.....
White Way Lighting Systems.....	114,722.12	.....
Grade Crossings.....	201,538.84	.....
Water Works Improvement.....	15,607.91	622,841.68
Electric Light Plant Improvement.....	404,550.47	.....
Final Judgment.....		67,612.55
Grade Crossing		350,609.20
Unemployment Service.....		295,546.23

\$ 7,779,569.12 \$10,390,975.78

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Bonds Redeemed

The following statement shows the redemption of bonds and notes over a two-year period.

CITY OF CLEVELAND
Comparative Statement of Bonds and Notes
Redeemed 1929 and 1930

	1929	1930
General.....	\$ 4,085,720.35	\$ 4,885,720.36
Sewage Disposal.....	250,000.00	250,000.00
Special Assessment.....	5,215,752.23	4,785,653.00
Water Works.....	942,000.00	922,000.00
Electric Light.....	393,000.00	423,000.00
	\$10,886,472.58	\$11,266,373.36

It is to be noted in this connection that the bonds issued in 1930 were \$9,531,826 less than for 1929 and that the bond and note redemption as shown by the above table was increased by \$379,900.78 during the same period.

Condition of the Sinking Fund

As shown by the following statement the city continued its highly satisfactory administration of the sinking funds in accordance with legal requirements.

SINKING FUND
Condition of Fund Compared With
Actuarial Requirements

Sinking Funds	Date	Requirements		Deficit
		Surplus	Deficit	
General.....	1929	\$ 735,688.54	.....	.....
	1930	996,466.66	.....
Water.....	1929	76,705.84	.....	.....
	1930	122,105.46	.....
Electric Light.....	1929	17,898.30	.....	.....
	1930	12,633.64	.....
Totals.....	1929	\$ 830,292.68	.....	.....
	1930	1,131,205.76	.....

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

POLICE DIVISION

Personnel

The authorized strength of the department was increased from 1,445 to 1,446 during the year by a provision for a Superintendent of Ballistics. The actual strength, however, showed a net loss for the year of 33, having been 1,402 on January 1, 1930, and 1,369 at the close of the year. Of the number separated from the service, four resigned, sixteen retired on pension, four resigned with charges pending, four were dismissed for cause and eleven died. Two important changes in executive positions took place during the year. Miss Alpha Larsen was appointed director of the Women's Bureau on June 17, 1930, upon the resignation of Miss Dorothy D. Henry. Inspector George J. Matowitz assumed the duties of Chief of Police upon the resignation of Chief Jacob Graul on October 15, 1930, and received a permanent appointment to that position January 13, 1931.

Arrests

The arrests for 1930 totaled 93,435 which were divided into 3,626 for felonies and 89,809 for misdemeanors. This was a decrease of 12,036 as compared with 1929. The decrease being due principally to 10,196 fewer traffic citations. In addition to the above arrests, there were releases on waivers totaling 24,691, which included 19,731 persons who were charged with intoxication and 4,960 charged with other misdemeanors.

Liquor Offenses

Arrests for violation of the liquor law totaled 3,231 for

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

the year, of which 3,009 were in Police Court and 222 turned over to Federal authorities.

The activities of the liquor squads resulted in the closing of 299 speakeasies and the destruction of 13 breweries. Police court fines in liquor cases totaled \$225,000.

In addition to those released without a formal charge of drunkenness being placed against them, 12,559 were so charged — an increase of 717 over 1929. Of the total number charged with this offense, 12,336 were found guilty.

Criminal Investigation Bureau

This bureau prepared the 1,630 felony cases which were disposed of by the various courts and convictions were obtained in 75.7 per cent of the cases. The Ballistic Laboratory and the criminal identification bureau contributed during the year valuable services to this bureau.

Automobile Bureau

The number of automobiles reported stolen were 600 less than in 1929 and the lowest since 1925, but the percentage of recoveries was slightly less than for 1929. The figures for the past five years for automobiles stolen and recovered are as follows:

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Autos stolen.....	4,745	5,929	5,640	5,098	4,509
Autos recovered.....	4,332	5,475	5,442	4,800	4,694

Responsibility for recovery for 1930 was divided as follows: by auto squad 1,146; by other officers 2,856; by authorities of other jurisdictions, 682.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Property Lost and Stolen

The total value of property exclusive of automobiles reported lost during the year amounted to \$486,727.12. The amount recovered totaled \$50,973.52. Comparison with 1929 shows an increase in the amount of property lost or stolen for 1930 and a decrease in the amount recovered.

Division of Traffic

The total number of accidents for the year caused by automobiles and other vehicles was 13,855, a decrease of approximately 100 under 1929. As a result of these accidents 258 persons were fatally injured, 796 persons seriously injured and 4,779 persons slightly injured. The number of fatal accidents was 17 less than the previous year. Records show that about one-half of fatal accidents to adults and about three-fourths of the fatal accidents to children were caused by their own negligence.

As for the year 1929, records for 1930 show that 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. is the peak hour for accidents and October the peak month.

As part of the safety education work, a noteworthy accomplishment was the installation of a system of visual traffic instructions in the schools. Under this system scenery was placed and child-sized automobiles operated in school rooms to show actual safety conditions.

Women's Bureau

The number of cases handled during the year was 4,304, a decrease of over 500 under 1929. Of the total number

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

2,538 were cases of adults and 1,766 of juveniles. The disposition of the cases showed that 2,385 were closed within the Bureau, 620 were closed by reference to court and 1,299 were closed by reference to other agencies.

Cost

The appropriations for police purposes for 1930 totaled \$4,316,593.37.

Comments and Recommendations

A summary of crime conditions for the year discloses several significant and anomalous facts. Despite the general impression that conditions were worse than in 1929, the annual report of the police department shows that there were 361 fewer complaints for indictable offenses in 1930 than for the preceding year. Automobile stealing which has been regarded as a barometer of crime because associated with more serious offenses such as robbery and burglary shows a decrease of 11 per cent while the crimes of robbery and burglary increased. The increase in the latter class of cases is regarded by the chief of police, as a result, in part, of economic conditions. The perpetration of wanton murder in connection with several robberies during the closing months of the year added a serious aspect to crime conditions.

The annual report for the year cites several accomplishments for the year as being particularly noteworthy. The efficiency of the radio service was greatly increased by the purchase of further equipment for the department and the installation of radio equipment in the police departments of suburban municipalities. A long recognized

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

need was filled by the establishment of a police training school at Cleveland College under the direction of Dr. Caswell Ellis. In accordance with previous recommendations two new police ambulances were placed into service. This eliminates the necessity for conveying sick and injured persons in emergency patrols as had been the practice.

Recommendations by the chief of police covering changes in personnel include the addition of fifty men to the motorcycle squad in the traffic division and the employment of three doctors, a nurse and a secretary to assist the police surgeon. The latter recommendation was made with a view to decreasing the number of days lost by members of the police department because of sickness and disability. Recommendation on equipment includes the building of a police station in the Ninth Precinct in the South Brooklyn section, the purchase of certain automotive equipment for the criminal identification bureau and traffic division and the further installation of traffic signal devices and permanent type safety zone stanchions.*

DIVISION OF FIRE

The annual report of the fire department showed the division of fire losses as follows:

Loss on buildings.....	\$2,038,694.09
Loss on contents.....	1,792,341.01
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	\$3,831,035.10

The total amount of insurance paid on these losses amounted to \$3,476,753.48.

*The above material was extracted from the official report of Division of Police for 1930.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The total number of alarms received during the year was 8,891, showing an increase over last year of almost 1,000 alarms. The number of false alarms received was 1,727.

Bureau of Fire Prevention

The personnel remained the same with one chief fire warden and fourteen fire wardens. During the year 75,544 inspections were made and in accordance with recommendation of this bureau and the state fire marshal, 293 buildings were razed. A feature of the year's work was a complete inspection of the buildings and fire fighting apparatus of all of the properties of the Department of Public Welfare which included the Infirmary, Correction Farm and Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Warrensville, the Boys' Farm at Hudson, the Girls' Home at Brecksville, and City Hospital.

Signal System Division

A new signal code compiled in 1929 and the installation of a new system of Running Cards for engine companies, previously contracted for, were placed into service. These, with a new street index, facilitate the handling of alarms and the assignment of companies. A separate department was created for the compilation and extension of records.

Equipment

New equipment purchased during the year totaled \$76,687. Recommendations for 1931 include, along with certain motor equipment, the purchase of an automatic printing press, a teletype system, and additional fire alarm boxes.*

*The above material was extracted from the official report of the Division of Fire for 1930.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

STREET AND SEWER WORK

A smaller amount of paving work was done during the year than in 1929. At a cost of approximately \$1,890,000, 19.8 miles of new paving were laid, 3.38 miles of streets were repaved and 2.81 miles of paving were resurfaced.

The work done by the Street Repair Division showed a considerable increase over 1929. This was made possible by the allocation to this division of approximately \$375,000 from the bonds issued by the city to furnish work for the unemployed. During the year 2,490,160 square feet of block pavement (stone-brick-wood, etc.), 239,083 square feet of concrete and 247,304 square feet of asphalt were repaired. Curbing set and reset totaled 34,093 lineal feet. The cost of the work totaled \$1,940,776.92, of which \$510,843.81 is chargeable to other city departments and outside parties.

Sewers constructed in 1930 were 16.45 miles at a cost of \$1,064,240.94.

PARKS

The work of the department for the year was notable for the large amount of work done on cleaning up and minor improvement of the parks. With a view to relieving the unemployment situation, \$575,000 was allocated to this department from a councilmanic bond issue for the employment of labor. Under a plan agreed upon by city officials, 18,000 unemployed men were registered and during the months of October, November, and December, successive groups of 1,000 men were employed daily for a period of three days. This work continued into 1931 and

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

made possible maintenance work for which operating budgets of past years had not provided.

During the year the rose garden near the Art Museum was completely replanted with 5,600 roses and cooperating with the city the Garden Club of Cleveland opened a Garden Center at Wade Park Lagoon in the Fine Arts Gardens.

Progress during the year in the development of the series of cultural gardens in Rockefeller Park is worthy of note.

Hebrew Garden

This garden was practically completed in 1930 with the dedication of the fountain at the entrance by the Gan Ivri League, which is sponsoring this project, and the addition of a Rock Garden.

German Garden

Work went forward by the planting of shrubs and evergreens around the formal area and the grading and construction of a pool, stone walk and stone retaining walls. A bust of Lessing was placed in the garden. Other busts of German poets and philosophers are to be added.

Italian Garden

This is the latest addition to the series of cultural gardens and was dedicated on October 12th. At the dedication a bronze bust of the poet Vergil, a gift of the Italian Government to the City of Cleveland, was unveiled. The bust rests on a pedestal which is part of a column from the Roman Forum. The bust was presented to the

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

city by Count Cesare D. Gradenigo, Italian Consul, and accepted by Mayor John D. Marshall. Other speakers were Mr. B. D. Nicola, Mr. William R. Hopkins, Dr. John A. Barricelli, Professor John Belfi, and Commander Hugo Dudone. Congratulatory telegrams were received from President Hoover and Premier Mussolini, of Italy.

RECREATION

The recreation division continued to function in a varied field of activity which included direction and supervision of playground activities, athletic contests and various community programs of both a cultural and recreational nature.

Playgrounds

Despite the excessive heat of the playground period for 1930 the attendance at playgrounds and playground features totaled 1,286,436, which is above 1929. The number of playgrounds remained at 35 and the budget for the year was \$27,350. By the addition of certain apparatus all of the municipal play sports have a uniform standard set of gymnastic and play devices. A number of playgrounds were reconstructed and generally overhauled. The influence of music in games was especially strong during the past season through the emphasis on singing games and folk dances. A city-wide playground festival was held at Brookside Stadium, participated in by 2,000 children and witnessed by 25,000 persons. Handicraft work was exhibited weekly in City Hall lobby. An added feature of the year was the effort made on story telling. Story telling contests were held and the winners told

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

their stories at Keith's Theater and at the Brookside Festival. Land was purchased during the year for the Portland-Outhwaite playground.

Picnic Service

Leaders were furnished, equipment loaned and programs laid out by the division for organizations planning picnics. During the year 270 organizations requested this service with an attendance at these picnics of 228,565.

Beaches and Pools

Swimming instruction and first aid and rescue service were furnished by the division to five pools and two beaches. During the season, 9,811 persons received swimming instruction and 1,157 required either first aid or rescue service. Red Cross life saving instruction was given to 517 persons. Forty-five swimming meets, exhibitions, water circuses and carnivals were staged by the Municipal Swimming Association under the direction of the division of recreation. By including all classes of swimmers of all ages in each program greater participation in water events regardless of competitive ability was developed. Two deaths from drowning occurred during the year.

Community Service Program

More than two hundred and fifty community programs were conducted during the year or an average of more than five affairs a week. The events were conducted both indoors and outdoors.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

The Theater of the Nations

Under the auspices of the recreation division and sponsored by the Cleveland Plain Dealer, this project started its second season. A series of plays were produced during the year by 21 distinct national groups. Attendance at these performances totaled 23,000. This unique experiment in community dramatics has received national notice during the past year.

Band Concerts

Twenty-one band concerts and one festival were given in the parks during the summer. At 12 of the concerts, national groups featured the programs with their own vocal offerings by individuals and groups. Concerts at three different parks were provided on the Fourth of July. Attendance for the year is estimated at 461,500.

International Festival

In cooperation with the International Institute and the girls' clubs of that institution, the first outdoor festival of the year was staged at Edgewater Park. Festival scenes of a dozen different nations were enacted before a capacity crowd.

Sports Program

Advancement during the year was made in amateur sports by the development of many of the organizations assisting in the operation of the activities and their affiliation in one larger association. Assistance of the division of recreation is now given to the active program of 26 different sports. Representative committees have been

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

selected from each of these to form the executive council of the Public Athletic League. A demonstration of 16 different sports was given at an athletic carnival at the Public Hall with 1,000 participants. A series of these events is planned, the proceeds of which are to go to the unemployed among the amateur sportsmen of the city.

A rowing regatta was held in Cleveland last year for the first time.

Participants in sports under municipal direction or supervision totaled 50,480 for the year.*

PUBLIC AUDITORIUM

The results of the depression of 1930 show little effect upon the finances and activities of the Auditorium for the year.

Total earnings for the year were about \$434,000 which is \$9,500 less than for 1929. But the profit or difference between receipts and all disbursements was \$41,000 which is \$9,500 higher than for the previous year.

During the year 567 widely diversified events were held with a total of 2,201 performances. Records show that out-of-town conventions and expositions are credited with 186 days of occupancy and local shows or attractions with 160 days.

Notable among the out-of-town conventions were the National Bowling Congress, American Foundrymen's Show, American Bankers' Association, Dairy and Ice Cream Association and Motor Equipment and Standard Parts Association.

*Material relating to recreation was extracted from the 1930 annual report of the Division of Recreation.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

The National Bowling Congress came here for the first time in twenty-five years and accommodated 10,000 bowlers and 15,000 visitors.

The American Foundrymen's Show contributed one of the most spectacular exhibits of the year. By using an electric furnace a complete live foundry was installed. The refinement of pig iron to the finished product was completed by this equipment in less than an hour.

The convention of the American Bankers' Association closed with an address by President Hoover to one of the largest audiences ever accommodated at the Auditorium.

The Dairy and Ice Cream Association convention and exposition was the largest for the year, using 220,000 square feet of gross space.

Local exhibitions of note include the Flower Show, Auto Show, Homes Beautiful Show, Horse Show, and the Plain Dealer Theater of Nations. The Flower Show broke all attendance records with 150,000 paid admissions.

A change in the method of handling Public Hall Funds and a complete revamping of the accounting system was effected during the year.

THE MALL SITE

Plans for the development of the Mall were carried forward by two steps in 1930. The building occupied by the J. B. Savage Company, which was purchased in 1929, was razed during the year. This leaves the Ajax Building the only privately owned building on the so-called Mall Site. The old Board of Education building was torn down and the erection of the new building started on the same site.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LAKEFRONT STADIUM

In the early part of the year the Supreme Court sustained the Common Pleas Court and the Court of Appeals in the dismissal of the taxpayers suit filed in 1929 to enjoin the city from going forward with the stadium project. Following this decision work on the project, which had been suspended during the pendency of the case, was resumed. The first soil was turned on June 24th and by the end of the year work on the structure was well advanced.

The position of the Stadium Commissioner was created by the council and City Manager Daniel E. Morgan appointed Mr. George H. Bender to that post. With a view to utilizing the stadium to the greatest extent, the City Manager appointed a committee of twelve men whose knowledge of sports and stadiums qualified them for such appointment to act as an advisory committee. The personnel of this committee includes Dr. Wm. A. Scullen, Stuart Bell, Karl E. Davis, Louis Gregoire, Ralph Perkins, Max Rosenblum, Ed Bang, Sam Otis, James A. Lee, Floyd A. Rowe, Father E. J. Bracken, and Professor C. L. Eddy.

It is planned to have the stadium completed by July, 1931.

THE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

The outstanding event at the airport during the year was the Gordon Bennett Balloon Races and Aerial Carnival held August 31 and September 1.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

During the two days special exhibitions of bombing and stunt flying were given by army, navy and marine planes. Blanche Wilcox Noyes established a new world's record for women by completing eleven successive spins in twenty seconds. One of the special features was the flying of a 1910 model pusher biplane.

On the afternoon of September 1, six balloons representing the United States, Germany, France, and Belgium, rose from the airport to compete for the Gordon Bennett international trophy. Among the starters was the balloon "City of Cleveland," sponsored by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and piloted by Roland J. Blair and Frank J. Trotter. The race was won by the Goodyear VIII, piloted by Ward T. Van Orman and Alan MacCracken. Landing was made at Canton Junction, Massachusetts, after having traveled 550 miles. The attendance on September 1 was estimated at 200,000.

During the year no additional hangars were built. Improvements include the covering of 150,000 square feet of runway with an asphaltic concrete top facilitating the landing and take-off of planes under all conditions and the erection of a canopy at the Administration Building for the convenience of passengers entering ships.

On October 1, the National Air Transport Company inaugurated two services per day to Chicago, and on December 1, inaugurated the Cleveland-New York leg of transcontinental passenger service completing the first direct passenger all air service from coast to coast.

During 1930 the port cleared 25,150 airplanes with

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

600,000 pounds of freight, 2,000,000 pounds of mail, and 58,000 passengers on through flight.

Negotiations were opened for two additional services amounting to 12 ships per day.

PUBLIC WELFARE

Although operating under a budget decrease of \$16,000 for 1930, records show an increasing demand for service in the eleven divisions of this department. The appropriation for 1930 was \$2,922,000.

City Hospital

City hospital, which is the largest general hospital in Ohio, with a bed capacity of 1,132, expended for 1930, \$1,313,000. Increase of activity for the year is shown by the following table.

	1930	1929
Patient days.....	362,341	345,874
Average daily census.....	993	948
Per capita cost.....	\$3.46	\$3.76
Out-patient visits.....	50,285	34,375

While a hospital is considered operating at capacity with a percentage of occupancy of 85%, the percentage of occupancy of City Hospital for 1930 was 95.1%. About 300 patients per month were refused admission.

The large increase in the out-patient department is probably due to economic conditions.

In November, 1930, a bond issue of \$1,250,000 was voted by the people, of which amount \$1,000,000 is to be used for a tuberculosis sanatorium at City Hospital and \$250,000 for a chronic hospital at the infirmary.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

During the year the addition to the Nurses' Home, the Doctors' (resident) Building, and the Pharmacy unit were completed and the seven new floors for Psychopathic and Chronic patients were brought nearly to completion.

The new pharmacy saved about \$13,000 over market price on preparations manufactured. The appropriation for the year was \$1,313,000.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium (City Farm)

The sanatorium has a bed capacity of 250 adults and 110 children (about 50 of whom are preventorium cases, that is, not open cases). The following table shows an increase for the year.

	1930	1929
Daily census.....	316	304
Patient days.....	115,693	110,985

There were 57 deaths or 8% of the total patients treated.

The new 100 bed addition for female adult patients and the new nurses' employers' home neared completion during the year. Appropriation for the year was \$293,000.

Infirmary (Home for Aged-indigents)

Comparative figures for 1930 and 1929 showing the extent of use is shown in the following table:

	1930	1929
Bed capacity.....	625	625
Daily census.....	843	859
Awaiting admission.....	476	504
Per capita cost.....	.....	\$.78
Appropriation.....	\$219,450	\$215,122
Inmate days.....	313,858	308,073

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

With the erection of a chronic hospital for which bonds were voted during the year, 160 beds will be provided. It is estimated that 500 beds could be used to advantage.

During 1930, \$135,000 was expended for enlarging and revamping the Power Plant.

Correction Farm (Workhouse)

The following table shows a decrease in the daily census and the number of commitments for 1930:

	1930	1929
Daily census.....	708	762
Number of commitments.....	9,253	10,900

Over \$60,000 worth of work was accomplished by prison labor, on the farm, in the shops and in various ways. During the year, 954 prisoners were paroled. Appropriation for the year was \$197,140.

Boys' Farm

The daily census for 1930 was 138, the same as for 1929. During the year commitments, which are made by Juvenile Court, numbered 174 of which 94 were for serious offences.

The new Hospital Administration building was completed and dedicated as "Cooley Hall" in honor of Dr. Harris R. Cooley, who founded the farm in 1903. Appropriation for the year was \$87,363.

Cleveland Training School for Girls (Blossom Hill)

This school corresponds to the Boys' Farm. The per capita cost for the 135 girls received during 1930 was

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

80c per day. The budget for the year was \$41,000, which was the same as for 1929.

Employment Bureau

The year 1930 was a most difficult year in this division with 343,734 applications and only 43,515 jobs available. To the salary expenses for the year the city paid \$17,961 and the state \$23,530 which amounts were about the same as for 1929.

Health Division

During the year eight health stations, fourteen baby stations and one venereal disease clinic were operated in addition to the general preventive and statistical work. Records show that typhoid fever and smallpox were practically wiped out and that diphtheria cases and resulting deaths decreased the 1929 figure by 199 and four respectively. This decrease is credited to more immunization by the use of toxin-anti-toxin. Tuberculosis deaths decreased, being 767 in 1929 and 721 in 1930. Registered tuberculosis cases numbered 5,075 of which 240 were urgent cases needing hospitalization.

During the year Dr. Harry L. Rockwood, health commissioner, resigned to become director of Mt. Sinai hospital and Dr. Harold J. Knapp, deputy commissioner was appointed to that post.

The cost of operation for the year was \$639,000.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The Water Supply System

The year of 1930 was marked by attempts on the part of the city to adjust the water rates and the resulting controversy between the City of Cleveland and the suburbs. Early in the year the city employed Mr. James H. Herron, Mr. L. R. Howson, and Mr. Robert Hoffman, city engineer, to make a survey of the water department with a view to arriving at a rate structure which would meet the needs of the operating expenses of the department and the cost of necessary expansion. Upon the submission of this report the suburbs organized a Local Self-Government League of Cuyahoga County and appointed Mr. A. B. Roberts to study the problem of a water supply for the suburbs and its costs. The creation of a separate water supply system for the suburbs was considered. The year closed with the passage on December 29, 1930, of a new water rate schedule by the city. Whether contracts with the suburbs will be consummated on that basis remains to be answered in 1931.

Pending the adjustment of water rates the long standing proposed expansion program has been delayed another year. An exception to this, however, has been the commencement of work on the Ingersoll Road supply main which will be necessary to tie in the proposed Nottingham plant with the present system. This was made possible by a bond issue authorized by the council in 1929.

During the year the work of relocating water lines in connection with program of grade elimination by the

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

railroads has been practically completed. The department also completed at a cost of \$339,000 a bulkhead at Kirtland Station. Aside from its part in the general plan for lake front development on the east side, the bulkhead allows the filling in of about twenty acres of new land and protects the intake of the Municipal Light Plant.

The distribution mains in the city were increased by twelve miles in 1930 and the distribution mains in the suburbs by twenty-three miles. A pitometer survey of water losses in the distribution lines was made during the year.

Pumpage of raw water from the lake will probably show a slight increase over 1929, as did the sales. The following table shows the sales and raw water pumpage for the past five years:

Year	Pumpage From Lake in Gallons	Sales in Gallons
1926.....	64,527,748,000	45,345,700,000
1927.....	58,752,552,000	42,936,262,000
1928.....	60,097,377,000	43,690,957,000
1929.....	63,395,014,000	47,171,830,000
1930.....	64,131,967,000*	47,634,188,000

*This figure does not include certain adjustments to be made.

The merits of the system of furnishing free water to the schools and charitable institutions were raised during the year by a demand served on the City Law Director by a taxpayer that legal action be taken to prevent such use. Pursuant to this notice such action was filed and at the close of the year the case was pending.

Mr. Everette H. Krueger was appointed to the position

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

of Director of Public Utilities left vacant by the resignation on February 15th of Mr. Howell Wright.

The Municipal Light Plant

As in 1929 the most significant accomplishment for 1930 is in the field of street lighting. The old gas lights used in lighting certain residential districts finally disappeared by the replacement of the 375 remaining by new ornamental standards and electric lighting units. This work had been going forward for several years. The total number of street lights installed, however, was considerably less than for the few preceding years and slightly less than the yearly average for the last fourteen years.

In all, 559 new street lights of varying types were installed. Included in this number is the installation of the combination ornamental lighting standard and trolley pole type on Euclid Avenue between East 56th and East 69th Streets.

Aside from street lighting the work for the year is characterized by maintenance changes rather than by expansion. A number of changes were made in the lines in connection with the grade crossing elimination program of the Nickel Plate and Big Four Railroads. The cost of this work for the year was \$80,000. The overhead high tension line between Western Avenue and Brooklyn substations was taken down and placed underground. Voltage control on the lines was perfected during the year by the addition of certain constant current regulators.

Noteworthy in the year's events was the audit of the

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

plant's operation by the firm of Scovell, Wellington & Company. This was the first audit by an outside firm in fifteen years.

The question of the expansion of the E. 53rd Street generating plant received considerable attention during the year and there are indications that a definite policy in that connection will be reached by city council in 1931.

THE GAS QUESTION

In February of 1930, by dismissing both the petition in error and motion to certify filed by the East Ohio Gas Company, the Supreme Court upheld the Common Pleas Court and the Court of Appeals on the injunction restraining the Gas Company from discontinuing service without permission of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio. Following this action the city employed Mr. H. R. Allensworth, consulting engineer of Columbus, to inquire into and report on natural gas operations in Cleveland with a view to arriving at a basis for a rate structure. This report was prepared and filed by Mr. Allensworth on December 6, 1930, and as the year closed, it was under consideration by the city council. Mr. Newton D. Baker and associates, special counsel for the city, assisted in the compilation and consideration of the report.

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT

The county government, while not so varied in its activities as the city government, has important functions. The construction and maintenance of roads, water and sewer districts, and its welfare responsibilities are the outstanding of these. Of equal importance are the courts,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

but these, strictly speaking, are parts of the judiciary system of the state.

Finances

Following are statements of receipts and expenditures for 1929-1930:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Receipts, County General Fund

	1929	1930
Balance, January 1.....	\$ 741,286.91	\$ 730,187.93
General property taxes.....	4,590,470.44	4,945,423.79
Other sources.....	1,465,076.63	1,594,942.78
Total.....	\$ 6,796,833.98	\$ 7,270,554.50

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Expenditures, County General Fund

	1929	1930
Advertising.....	\$ 19,152.12	\$ 10,777.04
Attorney's Fees, Court Costs and Judgments.....	33,965.97	13,219.21
Automobiles and Repairs.....	31,136.60	28,720.73
Burial of Soldiers.....	21,700.00	21,375.00
Charitable Institutions.....	1,522,548.75	1,753,979.30
County Commissioner's and County Prosecutor's Assistants.....	139,696.21	144,791.34
Employees Maintenance of Buildings ..	307,045.79	303,431.14
Expense of Soldiers and Sailors Monument.....	8,875.98	9,396.03
Furniture, Fuel, Repairs, etc., County Buildings.....	127,206.36	129,589.64
Justice.....	956,953.70	993,535.44
Miscellaneous.....	104,462.73	67,966.98
Uniform System of Public Accounting..	17,815.02	19,657.80
Prosecutor's Contingent Fund.....	7,750.00	2,750.00
Salaries County Officers.....	68,618.28	69,221.86
Salaries State Examiners.....	15,568.85	16,049.10
Salaries Special Employees.....	58,286.73	72,363.10
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	147,810.53	122,569.92
Workmen's Compensation.....	25,128.09	.....
Supplies County Buildings.....	13,711.68	11,025.40
Addition to County Buildings.....	5,982.46	7,846.78
Surveyor's and Assistants' Mileage.....	45,044.95	36,041.56
Total General Fund.....	\$ 3,678,380.80	\$ 3,834,307.37

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Expenditures, County Funds Other Than General Fund

	1929	1930
Agricultural Society.....	\$ 10,881.37	\$ 11,626.63
Blind Relief.....	73,718.75	50,175.00
Cattle Tuberculosis Prevention Fund	294.08	981.98
County Bridge Fund.....	396,823.37	320,831.38
Detention Home.....	74,799.29	90,955.40
Election Fund.....	139,955.82	470,287.58
General Ditch Fund.....		66.76
Mothers' Pension.....	464,964.14	494,999.75
Road Patrol.....	25,342.65	26,469.96
Road Repair.....	552,107.04	625,993.20
Road Improvement Sec. 6926.....	902,294.88	925,832.09
Road Maintenance and Repair I. C. H. No. 25.....	2,436.23	626.08
Road Improvement Sec. 1222.....		8,229.08
Soldiers' Relief.....	89,910.33	106,901.10
Salary Fund — Auditor's.....	296,983.06	349,209.17
Salary Fund — Clerk's.....	194,838.23	214,863.88
Salary Fund — Insolvency Judge.....	43,362.87	37,923.23
Salary Fund — Probate Court.....	164,622.84	165,164.04
Salary Fund — Recorder's.....	158,905.71	150,523.37
Salary Fund — Sheriff's.....	184,011.14	196,589.71
Salary Fund — Surveyor's.....	381,489.44	363,984.26
Salary Fund — Treasurer's.....	237,931.86	276,173.23
Total.....	\$ 4,395,673.10	\$ 4,888,406.88
Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board...	\$ 951,322.11	\$ 1,062,263.28

N.B.— Financial statements extracted from Annual Report of County Auditor, 1930.

Road Construction

During the year 1930, the county completed or let contracts for the reconstruction and widening of practically all the remaining main highways which were in an unsatisfactory condition. Wooster Pike now remains as the only major four-lane roadway to be constructed, and according to present plans the greater part of its mileage will be under contract in 1931.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Although a number of two-lane roadways are still in need of reconstruction, the county is now in a position to concentrate upon the development of new highways for the relief of traffic congestion, such as the extension of Brook Park Road westward across the Rocky River and eastward across the Cuyahoga Valley, and the extension of the Northfield Road from Union Street in Bedford to Kinsman Road at Warrensville Center Road.

The most important projects completed in 1930 were:

Brainard Road — Fairmount Road to Kinsman Road.
Brecksville Road — In Independence and Brecksville Villages.
Brook Park Road — Broadview Road to Riverside Drive.
Center Ridge Road — In Dover Village.
Euclid Avenue — Center strip from Cleveland City Line to Chardon Road.
Gates Mills Blvd.— Brainard Road to Mayfield Road.
Granger Road — Dunham Road to East 88th Street.
Lander Road — Cedar Road to Kinsman Road.
Schaaf Road — Broadview Road to Brook Park Road.
Shaker Blvd.— Warrensville Center Road to Brainard Road.
South Woodale Road — South Woodland Road to Kinsman Road.
Warren Road — Fischer Road to Triskett Road.
West 54th Street — Brook Park Road to Pelham Drive.
Wolf Road — Cahoon Road to Bradley Road.

In addition, contracts were let for and work started on the following major projects:

Belvoir Boulevard — Bluestone Road to Cedar Road.
Kinsman Road — South Kinsman Road to the County Line.
Linndale and Park Roads — Ridge Road to Bellaire Road.
Ridge Road — Pleasant Valley Road to Royalton Road.

A summary of road contracts let in 1930 compared with those let in 1929 is shown in the following tabulation:

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Class of Road	1930		1929	
	Miles	Cost	Miles	Cost
State roads.....	16.5	\$2,108,072	26.3	\$2,171,307
County roads.....	19.7	1,815,504	52.1	3,569,079
Total.....	36.2	\$3,923,576	78.4	\$5,740,386

Construction of the \$8,000,000 Lorain-Central Bridge was begun early in the year. The erection of a high-level bridge across the Cuyahoga River on State Route 82, at Brecksville, was also started.

A \$6,000,000 bond issue was approved at the November election for the construction of a high-level bridge across the Cuyahoga River along the line of Main Avenue and connecting Bulkley Boulevard with Lakeside Avenue.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

As invariably happens, the business depression of 1930 caused more intensive use of library facilities. The reading rooms were filled and larger numbers of books than in normal years were drawn for recreational reading and vocational study. The combined city and county circulation was 10,410,491; the circulation in Cleveland alone was 9,490,688, a gain over any previous year of 825,032. There are 1,605,925 books in the reference and circulating collections of the library, 26,675 pamphlets and over 200,000 volumes belonging to other organizations.

Some interesting figures are available showing the growth in the period from 1920-1930. While the population of the city increased 13% during that period the number of those who registered to draw books has increased 62% and the number of books circulated 145%. The number

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

of visitors for reading and study shows a gain of 201%. This period has shown less demand for pseudo-psychology and increased interest in all phases of child study and philosophy. In 1920 those doing serious reading in the fields of education, science, investments, world politics and international relations were few; now groups of intelligent readers are using all the material available in these fields. A parallel growth is noted in poetry, art, and architecture. The regularly accessioned and inventoried collections have been increased by 145%.

During the year an increasing use was made of the Bureau of Business Information established in 1929. The Bulletin of the Business Information Bureau, a new publication of this year, has doubled in size and has grown from free introductory distribution to a mailing list on a paid up subscription basis.

The Chess collection from the estate of Mr. John G. White has attracted attention in many quarters. From the sale of the Remington-Wilson chess library came the addition of 325 volumes 129 of them manuscripts and nearly all extremely rare.

A new Stevenson Room Group interested in book reviewing has drawn young people from all over the city.

Branches

During the year the 30 neighborhood branches and 38 school branches were operated as in 1929. Collections of 20 to 50 books were sent to 1,101 individual schoolrooms during the year and of these 121 were for teachers of adult groups. In 1930, 118 stations in factories, department

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

stores, telephone exchanges, churches and other institutions and agencies were operated.

The purchase and enlargement of a building to house the rapidly growing Mt. Pleasant Branch, the renting of better quarters for Temple Branch and Fleet House Community Station and of a room for the new Community Station at Union Avenue and E. 93rd Street have made better service possible in those thickly populated districts.

County library service is being given under contract with the Cleveland Public Library operating through a county library department 18 branches, 27 stations, and 279 classroom collections.

Needs of the Blind

Two lists of books for the blind were printed, one of books in Moon type and another in Braille. Twenty-two printed lists under such varying titles as "Twenty-two Trades" and "The Gift of Gaiety" appealed to a range of reading interests from automobile repairs to modern poetry. Twenty-four book marks combined publicity for books and local theatrical and musical attractions. From the Library for the Blind, 14,701 books were circulated during 1930. Of this number 11,900 were in Braille type, 2,609 in Moon type and 192 in New York Point.

Exhibits

The exhibit which attracted the most attention of any was assembled as the result of a general newspaper invitation to all dolls not less than fifty years old, to meet in the Lewis Carroll Room of the Main Library. Dolls of wool,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

rag, china, and wax appeared, a total of 112, dating from 1720 to 1880. Six thousand visitors attended this exhibit.

Another important display was the loan exhibit of seventy-seven striking portraits of Blackfeet Indian Types in which the German artist, Winold Reiss, has endeavored to preserve the distinctive traits of a dying race.

The varied exhibits during the year reacted perceptibly on the circulation of books.

SUBURBAN LIBRARIES

East Cleveland

The circulation for the year was 415,683 which is 9.77 for each of the 42,800 residents of the school district. There was an additional circulation of approximately 15,000 pictures. The borrowers numbered 16,473 about 40% of the population. Of these 6,401 were children and 10,072 adults. During the year 8,714 volumes were added to the collection making a total of 77,637. The records show 6,000 reference questions answered for adults at the Main Library and two branches, including 131 club papers.

A new school branch was opened in the W. H. Kirk Junior High School; the library at Shaw High School was moved into larger quarters and deposit stations were established in two fire stations.

Cleveland Heights

The circulation of books for 1930 was 626,280 volumes with an increase of 37,053 over the previous year. Included in these figures is a total of 7,144 volumes loaned in circulating class room libraries to schools not near public

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

library branches. The number of pictures circulated was 19,970. The records show that 33% of the population of Cleveland Heights are registered borrowers and the per capita circulation is 12, which from all figures obtainable is the highest per capita circulation in the country. The total number of volumes in the library is 103,675.

The outstanding event of the year was the opening of a library in the Monticello Junior High School with the opening of the school.

Work with women's clubs which is always an important feature has increased. About thirty club programs were filed and in this connection material for about two hundred papers and talks was looked up and listed.

The Cleveland Heights Public Library is now comprised of thirteen agencies, viz., the Main Library at Coventry Road and Washington Boulevard, seven branches, five of which are in school buildings and five deposit stations.

Lakewood

The annual circulation passed the half million mark with a total circulation of 502,920 for 1930. The library has 64,657 volumes of which 7,435 were added during the year. Circulation other than books included 2,486 pamphlets, 8,791 pictures, 175 clippings, and 28 maps. During the year 886 different groups used the library either for lectures, study groups or committee meetings.

Cooperating with the Board of Education the work with the elementary schools was extended. The total cost of operation for the year was \$89,503.48.

CHAPTER III

POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

THE year 1930 will be remembered politically as one in which economic depression caused the voters to vent their resentment at unemployment and the collapse of wage scales, industrial security and commodity prices by turning on the party in power. In the main this was the Republican party and had been for some years. The voters came out in force and in a mood not to be trifled with. As a result, a Democratic United States senator and governor were chosen in Ohio; a Democratic county commissioner was elected in Cuyahoga County, and a Democratic prosecutor and sheriff remained in office. For the first time in ten years, a strong Democratic minority was elected to the legislature.

The old political axioms were once more justified. In prosperous times the people vote to retain their officials; in hard times they vote to oust the ones in office.

At that, the Republicans in Cuyahoga County were reasonably fortunate for out of the near landslide, they saved for themselves the offices of county treasurer, recorder and coroner, wherein a considerable amount of patronage lies. These victories were due largely to the facts that the G.O.P. candidates had large personal followings regardless of party affiliations, and that public attention was focused on other offices.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Approval of Proposed Bond Program and Tax Levies

The long depression, which began late in 1929, lasted all of 1930, had its effect everywhere in the election. One of the most impressive results was the overwhelming success of a tremendous tax levy and bond issue program. Although the bond issues offered by city, county and school board totaled \$39,350,000, and the tax levies would yield about \$4,500,000 a year, the whole program was adopted by a large majority, no opposition having developed during the campaign. Undoubtedly, the voters gave heed to the campaign argument that early expenditure of these funds would quickly take up the slack in the depression by producing a large amount of work for the unemployed.

Despite this liberality in voting new obligations the bad economic conditions were causing many citizens unusual difficulties in meeting their taxes. County Treasurer L. G. Collister took a drastic step when late in 1930 he held open the tax books four months longer than the customary time, claiming that in this manner he collected more taxes in the long run than if he had closed the books and assessed penalties for delinquencies. County Auditor John A. Zangerle protested that Collister was playing politics, and that it would be impossible to compute the 1931 tax rates with the books held open, and that the 1931 collections would be still further delayed and many tax-spending bodies would be slow in getting their money.

As it developed, a number of municipalities, notably Bedford, Garfield Heights, Maple Heights and Bay Village,

POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

were forced to ask their teachers to work several months without pay, the pay finally coming in a deferred lump. Several of the village school heads went to the legislature early in 1931 urging the legislature to authorize them to issue bonds or notes in anticipation of collection of large amounts of unpaid taxes.

The whole county seemed to be on the verge of a "tax-payer's strike" as a result of the postponement of the closing of tax collections.

Election Contests

The November election of 1930 was a field day for candidates for the judiciary, eight common pleas judgeships being open, all of them carrying a salary which had been increased to \$12,000 a year. Thirty-one candidates went into the field in a mad scramble for votes, but the slates of the Bar Associations were cracked only in one place.

The sudden death of Appellate Judge John J. Sullivan, just before filing date in September, left another judicial office open, and Carl V. Weygandt, one of the common pleas judges whose reputation was excellent, won the election although Governor Cooper appointed John A. Cline, former president of the Ohio State Bar Association, and one-time county prosecutor, to fill the unexpired term. Weygandt defeated Cline by a large margin.

County Clerk George Wallace, who had held office since 1921 and led the ticket several times for the Republicans, died in midsummer, after a long illness, and Thomas C. Cook, his deputy, was appointed by the county commis-

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

sioners to fill the vacancy. Cook was not required to run for reelection in November because Wallace's term does not expire until 1932.

State Senator George H. Bender, long an insurgent Republican, finally went "regular," running for Congress in the 21st District, and upon failure to beat Congressman Robert Crosser, Democrat, accepted an appointive post as stadium manager, a job created by the city council after he had been promised it by City Manager Daniel E. Morgan.

The new election code, including in its provisions permanent registration and a simple recount, was put into effect with immediate success, and a large registration resulted, about 312,000 enrolling in the county. A vote of 289,073 was cast in November — this being the largest vote ever cast here except in a presidential year.

As usual, the warmest contest for county office was that for county prosecutor, Ray T. Miller winning a second term, after a successful period in office during which he sent two corrupt councilmen to the penitentiary. Arthur H. Day, Republican, was Miller's opponent again.

Robert J. Bulkley, Clevelander, and member of many civic bodies, was chosen United States Senator over Roscoe C. McCulloch, Republican, in the Democratic sweep. Bulkley ran on a wet platform, winning the thickly settled city districts on this program, and winning the residential county neighborhoods because of his civic popularity and social standing. His majority was one of the most overwhelming ever given any candidate here, 109,420.

POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

George White, Democratic candidate for governor, defeated Governor Myers Y. Cooper, Republican, in Cuyahoga County, by a majority of 29,322.

Just before Governor Cooper went out of office in December, he appointed three new municipal judges — Alfred L. Steuer, Maurice J. Meyer, and Joseph F. Smith, and named Municipal Judge Burt W. Griffin as chief justice. These appointments were made necessary because three municipal judges were elected to common pleas court, one of them having been the chief justice.

Governor Cooper also appointed George B. Harris, twice defeated as candidate for prosecutor in the Republican primaries, to the common pleas bench to succeed Judge Weygandt.

Maurice Maschke, Republican county chairman, and W. B. Gongwer, Democratic county chairman, continued to hold on as party heads, no important insurrection having occurred against either during the year.

COUNTY OFFICES

Prosecutor

The headliner among the contests for county office in 1930 was again the race for county prosecutor between Ray T. Miller (D.), incumbent, and Arthur H. Day (R.), former state senator. These two antagonists first met in 1928. For the second time Miller won, and did it by a larger majority than before.

Mr. Day labored under the psychological handicap of having heard chairman Maschke express the opinion dur-

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

ing the August primaries that Day could not beat Miller, if nominated. In the primary, Mr. Maschke had executed a right-about-face from his position of 1928, when he had supported Day through a bitter campaign against George B. Harris; this year he had opposed Day and was backing Harris, who had again won the approval of the Cleveland Bar Association, as he had in 1928.

The Republican primary of August, 1930, in fact was identical with that of 1928 so far as the candidates and the position of the Bar Association were concerned. Harris and Day were the contestants and Harris was backed by the lawyers' association. The factor that seemed to make all the difference in the world was Maschke's change of heart. Mr. Maschke, however, explained that in 1928 he had promised Day months in advance to "help him" and couldn't revoke his promise and in 1930, he had no such prior commitment, and although he personally did not care much for Mr. Harris, and the organization cared less, he felt that Harris had the better chance of defeating Miller in the fall.

Mr. Maschke, however, could not swing the nomination to Harris. Day was well entrenched and personally popular, and was able to win the support of the suburbs, where Harris was thought to be strong. By defeating Harris, Day announced that he felt himself independent of organization leaders, but by the time October arrived, it was evident that there was no real breach and that Day had become a part of the Republican regular ticket, to which Maschke was committed.

POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

Prosecutor Miller's success in sending former Councilmen Thomas W. Fleming and Liston G. Schooley to the penitentiary on charges of corruption, and his capable direction of an efficient staff made it an easy matter for him to stand on his record. He had no weak spots which his opponent could attack. Despite this, however, it was a distinctly favorable circumstance for Miller that he was running on the same ticket as Robert J. Bulkley, Cleveland's candidate for the United States Senate. Bulkley's popularity in both Cleveland and the county areas was spontaneous and unquestioned, and his presence on the ticket helped all the Democratic candidates.

After the votes were counted, Miller's majority was found to be 31,378. The vote was Miller 149,056, Day 117,318.

Commissioner

The Democrats cut another notch in their guns this year by winning one of the three county commissionerships for the first time in twelve years. Jerry R. Zmnt (R.), who had held office since 1921, was the victim, largely because he ran into a combination which consisted of the enmity of organized labor and the Democratic sweep of the county. Without the tendency of the voters to cast straight Democratic ballots, Zmnt would have survived for he was well indorsed by various groups outside the party, but the combination was too much for him.

Joseph F. Gorman (D.), victor over Zmnt, formerly engaged in a wholesale building supply business. The

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

final majority in his favor was 10,500 votes. The vote was Gorman 130,146, Zmnt 119,646.

Zmnt's difficulties with organized labor began when he voted with the other two commissioners, J. H. Harris and Walter E. Cook, to award the contract for the new Lorain-Central high level bridge to a firm which made a practice of operating open shop. Harry McLaughlin, president of the Cleveland Labor Federation, battled against the award, but made no headway. Frustrated, he threatened to defeat Zmnt in the election.

Zmnt's defeat was somewhat ironical, for he had played the leading part in rebuilding the county's crumbling road system which in 1925 and 1926 was a laughing stock, but which after a survey by the United States Bureau of Public Roads, and the establishment of a ten-year highway plan by the county had become a first class highway system again. Zmnt was instrumental in organization of the Cleveland Highway Research Bureau under Dr. J. Gordon McKay, formerly with the federal road bureau, and cooperated with Dr. McKay in putting the road program through the legal routine of county road building.

Sheriff

The Democrats, after enjoying four years of control over the sheriff's office under E. J. Hanratty, continued this control by election of John M. Sulzmann, former councilman, over William F. Eirick (R.) a former county commissioner and member of the building commission

POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

which had charge of the erection of the new county jail and criminal court building.

Sulzmann, known for his thick white hair, his gusty oratory, and his large family, had attained a popularity which had made it virtually impossible to beat him in councilmanic campaigns, and he found the county equally fertile soil for a characteristic campaign. He made no commitments about horse racing or gambling, but indicated, it was felt, that he would let the races run, and let the suburbs take care of their own police problems, in which he would not meddle unless invited.

Eirick's campaign had little to do with the so-called issues on which a sheriff is elected. He promised to be the best sheriff the county ever had, and a regular Republican. He was obviously proud, in his speeches, of the new jail building and wanted to operate it.

The Sulzmann majority was 28,415. The final vote was Sulzmann 146,479, Eirick 119,064.

Other Offices

The campaigns for the other county offices were, as usual, colorless and issueless. John A. Zangerle (D.) veteran county auditor, was unopposed by a Republican. The Republicans were extremely lucky in being able to squeeze three winners into the offices of recorder, treasurer and coroner, thus counting it a reasonably successful year, for these three offices contain a good share of the county patronage. These offices are almost entirely administrative and not subject to the violent storms which break about the heads of legislative or law-enforcing officers.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

The recorder, Lyman O. Newell, and the treasurer, L. G. Collister, had large personal organizations toiling mightily for their re-election, and this probably accounts for the fact that they ran ahead of the rest of the ticket. The final results were as follows:

Recorder — Newell (R.) 132,813; Mary P. Warner (D.), 107,422.

Treasurer — Collister (R.) 144,196; Adam Damm (D.) 111,842.

Coroner — A. J. Pearse (R.) 140,142; A. V. Fried (D.) 101,425.

There were no elections for clerk or surveyor this year.

CONGRESS

United States Senate

The most overwhelming victory achieved in Cuyahoga County in many years was won in 1930 by Robert J. Bulkley, Cleveland lawyer who ran for the United States Senate on the Democratic ticket. He rolled up a majority of 109,420 in his home county over Senator Roscoe C. McCulloch (R.), of Canton. Analysis of the final returns showed that Bulkley would have won in the state without this vote, but it was the obvious presence of a Bulkley sweep in Cuyahoga that made his election certain almost from the outset.

Mr. Bulkley had a perfect victory combination. He was an outright anti-prohibitionist and this won him the city and a good share of the suburbs, too. In addition, he has a fine reputation as a citizen, ranks high in society, and had served in many leading civic capacities, including

POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

that of chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Committee, and president of the City Club. His standing and social position won him votes in the residential suburbs, where the vote is traditionally Republican, and his wetness won him the polyglot wards of the city.

It was his presence on the ticket that caused the Republican leadership to spend many hours in prayer and fasting. When his name was coupled with that of George White, Democratic candidate for governor, also popular here, it became easy for voters to cast straight tickets, which carry votes for all the Democratic legislative and county candidates.

Mr. Bulkley was also assisted by the fact that Senator McCulloch had antagonized colored voters and union labor by his vote to confirm Judge J. J. Parker, of North Carolina, to the United States Supreme Court (but who was rejected by the Senate).

The vote on the senatorship in Cuyahoga County was Bulkley 189,792, McCulloch 80,372.

20th District

Congressman Charles A. Mooney (D.) candidate for re-election, had an easy victory. His opponent was Max D. Gustin (R.). No issues of consequence were raised by Gustin, and Mr. Mooney's long period of service in this district, which includes many families of foreign extraction, stood him in good stead. The vote was Mooney 42,123, Gustin 13,824.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

21st District

This district furnished the only interesting campaign for the lower House in this county. George H. Bender (R.), who had been a state senator for five terms and cut quite a swath in the legislature when he changed from a rabid prohibitionist to an equally rabid opponent of the Anti-Saloon League, tried his hand at running for national office by opposing Congressman Robert Crosser (D.) who had served this district for fourteen years, except for two breaks of one term each.

Bender had recently developed popularity in the Negro wards through an alliance with Dr. LeRoy N. Bundy, city councilman and power in the 17th ward, and was able to develop the full Republican strength in this part of the district. He also cut into Crosser's strength among the mixture of nationalities in the so-called Newburgh district. However, he was unable to win enough votes for victory, Crosser coming through with a majority of 1,641. The final vote was Crosser 30,722, Bender 29,081.

At the conclusion of the campaign, it appeared that Bender had completed the circuit from that of an anti-organization independent to that of a regular who was willing to accept an appointive job as part of the Republican city administration. Before the official count was taken, he had been promised by City Manager Daniel E. Morgan that he would be appointed manager of the new municipal stadium before the job was created or the stadium built.

POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

22nd District

The election in this district was tame, Congressman Chester C. Bolton (R.) having a walkaway over Edward F. Carran (D.) and Mrs. Helen H. Green (Ind.). Mrs. Green's name was written in by ardent drys, who felt that Bolton had deserted them, after the district had been represented for years by a dry. The vote was Bolton 83,336; Carran 30,722; Green 16,315.

THE JUDICIARY

Never before in Cuyahoga County's history had there been so many judgeships to be filled by election, as in the fall of 1930. The terms of five common pleas judges, sitting for the previous six years, expired, and in addition, three new judgeships, created by the legislature in 1929 in response to an urgent plea of the Cleveland Bar Association, were open for contest. All of these positions carried a salary of \$12,000 a year.

The net result was a political free-for-all, a congested judicial derby, in which 31 candidates went to the post. Five others filed candidacies, but dropped out after the recommendations of the Bar Association were announced.

The sudden death of Judge John J. Sullivan, of the Court of Appeals of Cuyahoga County, on the eve of filing day for the judiciary, precipitated an unexpected contest for his unexpired term between Judge John A. Cline, who was appointed by Governor Myers Y. Cooper, and Judge Carl V. Weygandt of the common pleas bench. This duel instantly became the predominant feature of the judicial campaign. Judge Weygandt had by far the greatest num-

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

ber of endorsements, although Judge Cline was helped by the Republican party organization. The result was an overwhelming victory for Judge Weygandt, who received 154,290 votes to Cline's 83,319. Judge Cline vacated the seat shortly after election, and Judge Weygandt was sworn in to sit until the term runs out in February, 1935.

The other term on the Court of Appeals, running until 1937, was won again by Judge Willis Vickery, veteran jurist and Shakespearean authority, who easily defeated Francis J. Kmiecik, hitherto unheard of in politics. Judge Vickery received 181,119, and Kmiecik 27,189 votes.

The free-for-all for the common pleas court resulted in the re-election of Judges George P. Baer, Alvin J. Pearson, Samuel E. Kramer, and Harrison W. Ewing. The other four places were won by Municipal Judges Lee E. Skeel, John P. Dempsey, Virgil J. Terrell, and Alva R. Corlett.

Frank C. Phillips, who had been a common pleas judge for twelve years, was defeated.

The indorsements of the Cleveland Bar Association and Cuyahoga Bar Association as usual carried great weight with the voters. All the winners, except Judge Corlett, were indorsed by the lawyers. This year the Bar Association's polls were taken in a different manner from that which characterized previous polls. First, questionnaires were passed around to the membership, asking comment on the three dozen or so candidates, and the results were compiled and published. Next, the customary poll was taken and the candidates receiving the largest number of votes were indorsed. As usual, the manner of taking the

POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

poll and the results were vigorously attacked by the non-indorsed candidates, without much success.

The common pleas court derby was run in two heats; one of them was between Judge Ewing and Municipal Judge Oscar C. Bell, his only opponent, for the constitutional term expiring February 8, 1937: all the rest of the candidates competed for the seven judgeships expiring December 31, 1936. The result on the constitutional term was Ewing 104,016, Bell 56,190.

The results of the seven place contest were as follows:

Winners — Skeel 124,554; Baer 112,754; Dempsey 111,708; Pearson 111,146; Kramer 102,878; Terrell 95,740; Corlett 95,213.

Also Ran — Joseph F. Sawicki (municipal judge) 93,506; Martin L. Sweeney (municipal judge) 88,606; P. L. A. Lieghley 78,573; Phillips (common pleas judge) 74,833; M. J. Walther 42,202; D. C. Meck (municipal judge) 36,764; Lillian Westropp 36,351; Frank S. Day 35,350; Frank G. Carpenter 34,710; Alexander Martin 33,275; B. D. Nicola 30,759; Robert J. Selzer 30,555; John J. Babka 29,168; Frank Adams 26,024; Francis B. Kavanagh 20,506; Abner H. Goldman 16,690; Jesse Stephens 9,970; Sam B. Fitzsimmons 9,302; Howard S. Burnett 7,962; Gertrude Foran Handrick 6,304; Herschel G. Holland 5,992; I. R. Winsper 4,376.

Harry L. Eastman, judge of the juvenile and insolvency courts was unopposed for re-election.

In the Cuyahoga County portion of the contest for the two Ohio Supreme Court judgeships, the incumbents, James E. Robinson and Raynolds R. Kinkade, led the ticket easily, Judge Robinson getting 115,833, and Judge Kinkade 104,798. Common Pleas Judge Will P. Stephenson, of West Union, who had presided over cases by assignment to this county for several years, received 82,969,

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

while Charles H. Hubbell who had run for some sort of executive, legislative or judicial office at almost every general or municipal election since 1921, in addition to starting several petitions and performing such bizarre stunts as riding on a handcar from town to town during his campaigns, received 67,839 votes from his fellow townsmen.

Judges Robinson and Kinkade were re-elected without difficulty after tabulation of returns from all Ohio's 88 counties.

The judicial field day was not complete with the November election. Because four Cleveland municipal judges and Common Pleas Judge Weygandt were advanced to higher courts, it became necessary for Governor Cooper to fill the judgeships before December 31st and also to nominate one of the municipal bench to preside as chief justice succeeding Chief Justice Dempsey. As soon as the unofficial returns were in an unceasing pressure was begun on the governor by advocates of candidates for the appointments, and it seemed for a while as if almost all the younger lawyers in the city were angling for the places. A strong movement was begun to get him to appoint a colored man to the bench, but failed.

Finally, just before New Year's Day, the governor appointed George B. Harris to the common pleas bench. Harris had run twice before for county prosecutor, and had been defeated in the Republican primary in both 1928 and 1930 by Arthur H. Day. The men who were chosen municipal judges by governor Cooper were Frank C.

POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

Phillips, who had been defeated for re-election to common pleas court; Maurice J. Meyer, former assistant county prosecutor; Joseph F. Smith, former Assistant city law director; and Alfred L. Steuer.

Governor Cooper also nominated Municipal Judge Burt W. Griffin to become chief justice. Judge Griffin had been chief police prosecutor before his election to the bench.

BOND ISSUES

For the past ten years, bond issues have been presented with regularity to the voters by the city of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, and Cleveland Board of Education. The aggregate of those approved forms a staggering sum which of course has made the tax rate rise steadily, since all of them have been voted outside the so-called tax limitations. The psychology of bond issues has been one of the reasons for constantly increasing public expenditure, for voters in the mass apparently have failed to realize that bond issues must be paid off, principal and interest, and that the money to do this comes out of taxes.

Realizing that continuous presentation of bond issues by all three of the major tax spending bodies without any sort of plan would ultimately result in revulsion by the voters, Mayor John D. Marshall undertook to get the three governmental units to agree on a five-year plan, in which a chronological order for bond issues would be evolved, putting the most needed projects first.

The five-year plan idea met with instant approval from newspapers, the Citizens League, the Chamber of Com-

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

merce, and other influential public bodies, and after several months of sifting and rejection, the committee emerged with fourteen tax levies or bond issues, said to be the minimum requirements for necessary public improvements.

The amounts to be raised by these levies or bond issues formed by far the largest total ever laid before the voters at one election in this metropolitan district. The bond issues alone came to \$39,350,000, while the tax levies were figured to yield about \$4,500,000 a year.

Such a generous sum naturally included a number of major projects. For instance, the city took the opportunity to ask a bond issue of \$14,000,000 for an east side sewage disposal plant, something woefully needed for years.

The city also succeeded in getting approved a bond issue of \$3,250,000 for "river straightening," the plan for which is actually not straightening of the Cuyahoga River at all, but shaving of the most acute angles of the kinky industrial stream, so that larger lake freighters can make the trip up. "River straightening" had been advocated for years by one group after another, but hitherto nothing except talk had materialized, for it was not a subject that stimulated the public imagination. The city also had on its program a .6 mill operating levy, so that its shrinkage of tax funds would not make it necessary to lay off policemen, firemen, or other employees.

The county's program was headed by a \$6,000,000 bond issue for a new high level bridge across the Cuyahoga Valley from Main Avenue N. W. to Bulkley Boulevard

POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

N. W. This was considered imperative to relieve the Detroit-Superior bridge, the second most heavily traveled viaduct in the world. Traffic studies by the Cleveland Highway Research Bureau indicated that the Main Avenue route would alleviate this congestion. Also offered by the county commissioners was a bond issue of \$1,850,000 for a new Juvenile Court Building and Detention Home. For years the Juvenile Court had been operated in cramped quarters in the ancient Court House on the Public Square, while the Detention Home has been on Franklin Avenue N. W., near W. 28th Street, in equally inadequate accommodations.

The Board of Education asked nothing except a renewal of the .5 mill special levy which has been used to build up junior and senior high schools.

The planned-in-advance bond issue and tax levy campaign was backed by an array of civic bodies, the number and potency of which indicated at the start that the program would have a fine chance to carry. Among the indorsers were the Plain Dealer, Press, and News, Chamber of Commerce, Citizens League, Cleveland Automobile Club, Builders' Exchange, Cleveland Federation of Labor, Women's City Club, Federation of Women's Clubs, Business and Professional Women's Club, County Council of the American Legion, Euclid Avenue Association, Edgewater Yacht Club, and Cleveland Institute of Photo Engraving.

More important than this marshaling of organization support, however, was the fact that the pinch of depres-

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

sion and hard times was beginning to be felt keenly, and the skillfully designed slogan "Put Cleveland to Work" became almost as popular as the catch-line of a cigaret or toothpaste ad, and completely swept away all opposition to the bond issues. Usually some issues are met with positive resistance and most of them are met with inertia. Neither of these obstacles was met in the campaign of 1930, and the result was that the whole program was swept through to success. Bond issues by law must receive 55 per cent of the total vote cast on the issue in order to become effective, but none of these issues was in any danger. The margins of victory were large.

Because of the constant difficulty of spending large amounts of public funds without going through months of preliminary work and legal requirements which some call safeguards and others "red tape," "Put Cleveland to Work" did not materialize immediately despite the success of the bond and tax program. Six months elapsed before any of the large expenditures were ready for contract; in some cases, the time was nearer eight or ten months. The public expenditure program and the votes upon them were as follows:

City of Cleveland

1. Tax levy (.6 mill) for operating purposes for two years; without this levy the city, according to the manager's estimates, would have had \$1,000,000 less to operate on than in 1929. Yes, 95,614. No, 54,432.

2. Bond issue (\$1,250,000) for replacement of the tuberculosis buildings at City Hospital and Warrensville farm, and to provide more beds at Warrensville. Yes, 114,749. No, 45,942.

3. Bond issue (\$2,500,000) for street widening and opening; primarily to relieve traffic congestion. Yes, 112,291. No, 48,045.

POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

4. Bond issue (\$5,000,000) for street improvements and paving; for repaving old streets and putting new pavement on streets to be opened and widened. Yes, 112,521. No, 48,164.
5. Bond issue (\$3,250,000) for straightening Cuyahoga River; this plan reduces the worst curves, so that the largest freighters may navigate the river. Yes, 107,821. No, 54,146.
6. Bond issue (\$5,000,000) for sanitary and storm sewers; to handle population shifts to newly developed sections. Yes, 109,501. No, 49,302.
7. Bond issue (\$500,000) for completing the Mall; this would make possible the completion of a downtown esplanade bordered by public buildings, the civic dream of the last thirty years. Yes, 103,467. No, 43,776.
8. Bond issue (\$14,000,000) for sewage disposal plant; \$12,000,000 of this was to go for an east side plant and \$2,000,000 to complete the west side plant. Yes, 114,391. No, 44,390.

Cleveland School District

1. Tax levy (.5 mill for five years) for constructing school buildings; continuance of a levy which had been imposed for the previous five years. Yes, 101,770. No, 43,994.

Metropolitan Park District

1. Tax levy (.1 mill for ten years) for purchase of land and for improvements; this would continue a levy which has been in existence for ten years. Yes, 150,552. No, 76,677.

Cuyahoga County

1. Bond issue (\$6,000,000) for Main Avenue high level bridge; this would connect Main Avenue N.W. with Bulkley Boulevard N.W. Yes, 174,327. No, 69,330.
2. Bond issue (\$1,850,000) for Juvenile Court and Detention Home buildings; to replace antiquated structures which were overcrowded. Yes, 169,444. No, 71,948.
3. Tax levy (.3 mill for five years) for the poor, sick, deserted and dependent, to be paid through mothers' pension and tuberculosis relief funds. Yes, 188,892. No, 54,970.
4. Tax levy (.5 mill for five years) for roads and bridges; this would continue a levy which has been collected for five years, for expanding the county road system. Yes, 162,838. No, 72,360.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

THE NEW ELECTION CODE

The revised election code, one of the major accomplishments of the 1929 legislature, went into effect January 1, 1930, and the November election found it operating in full force. Voters registered under the permanent registration system, and candidates were able to contest the results in precincts where they were suspicious of the count by posting a \$10 bond for each precinct. If more than a 3 per cent error was disclosed the candidates received their money back.

PERMANENT REGISTRATION

Permanent registration was considered the most far-reaching change. Three special registration days were declared in order to get the voters on the books with the smallest amount of effort and they attracted the largest turnout in the county's history, with the exception of the 1928 presidential vote. Thousands of citizens were apparently under the impression that unless they registered they would never be able to vote in the future. This impression, of course, was erroneous. Those who did not register in 1930 can register this year; the "permanent" feature of the registration is that if a voter once registers and remains in the same residence, he will never need to register again; if he moves, he can still remain registered by having the election board change his address.

Approximately 312,000 persons registered in the county. In addition there were approximately 15,000 who live in subdivisions where it is unnecessary to register.

POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

The change to permanent registration made it necessary for the election board to revise its record system and equipment entirely, but it was generally agreed that this revision was accomplished with efficiency and dispatch by the force under Louis Simon, Clerk, and John Krause, deputy clerk, of the election board.

SIMPLE RECOUNT

When the old election laws were in force, it was virtually impossible for a candidate to obtain a recount of the ballots. In order to do so, it was necessary for him to prove a *prima facie* case of fraud in advance without having access to the evidence (the ballots) which would enable him to do so.

The new code, however, makes it possible for a defeated candidate to have as many precincts recounted as he cares to post bond for. If his suspicions are verified, he gets his money back. If he merely had a wild idea without a basis, it becomes expensive for him. In other words, the new system makes it possible for legitimate complaints to get a hearing, and discourages cranks.

Several protests were filed, under this provision and in some of them enough error was found to change the result. This was resorted to in several elections for precinct committeemen.

THE LEGISLATURE

For the first time since 1920, some Democrats were elected to the legislature from Cuyahoga County. In 1921, one Democrat, James A. Reynolds, of Cleveland, sat in

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

the state Senate, surrounded by Republicans. In lighter moments, he would arise at his seat and announce that the Democrats of the Senate would caucus after the session in "telephone booth No. 3." In 1922, 1924, 1926, and 1928, no Democrats cracked the solid Republican slate in this county.

In 1930, however, the unemployment situation, collapse of the vaunted "Republican prosperity" and the presence of Bulkley on the Democratic ticket caused many citizens, who pay little or no attention to the qualifications of legislative candidates, to vote thousands of straight Democratic tickets. Since the percentage of straight tickets usually determines the personnel of the legislature in this county, some Democrats won.

The final count gave Democrats seven places and the Republicans fifteen. In the Senate, there were two Democrats and three Republicans; in the House five Democrats and twelve Republicans.

As usual in a legislative contest, there were too many places to be filled and too many candidates for the voters to give a great deal of attention to it or be conscious of any issues.

The Senate delegation contained a former lieutenant governor, William A. Greenlund (D.) and former Senator Reynolds. The official count gave the following results:

Senate

Elected — Joseph N. Ackerman (R.) 131,301; James A. Reynolds (D.) 130,050; L. L. Marshall (R.) 119,647; Laurence H. Norton (R.) 118,118; William A. Greenlund (D.) 116,540.

POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

Also ran — David Copland (R.) 110,442; Charles E. McKisson (R.) 110,263; W. H. Annat (D.) 104,854; Charles J. McNamee (D.) 104,494; Ralph W. Edwards (D.) 103,410.

House

Elected — Allen N. Corlett (R.) 124,925; John F. Curry (D.) 123,071; John Evans (R.) 120,279; Herman L. Vail (R.) 115,188; Martin E. Blum (R.) 114,865; James C. Foster (R.) 114,656; Keith Lawrence (D.) 114,536; Joseph H. Schumacher (D.) 113,836; A. S. Harding (R.) 113,587; Sarah E. Hyre (R.) 112,794; Robert W. Paterson (R.) 110,901; Joseph H. Silbert (R.) 110,670; W. J. Zoul (D.) 110,616; Lester J. Abele (R.) 110,582; Joseph E. Cassidy (R.) 110,107; William R. Pringle (R.) 109,201; John F. Smolka (D.) 106,614.

Also ran — Thomas F. Hurley (D.) 106,458; Anna M. Maher (D.) 105,802; Perry B. Jackson (R.) 104,953; Harry H. Kraus (D.) 104,215; Fred C. Alber (D.) 103,763; John H. Bustard (R.) 103,734; Emmett Maher (D.) 101,239; Horace R. Sanborn (R.) 100,658; Frank R. Uible (D.) 97,837; Tim Long (D.) 97,597; Alfred DeLorenzo (R.) 96,663; A. A. Rutkowski (D.) 85,789; Benjamin F. Sacharow (R.) 94,187; J. F. Azzarello (D.) 92,309; Richard L. Wertheimer (D.) 92,255; Joseph J. Ogrin (D.) 90,571; Mary Megaw (D.) 89,545.

Those elected who had served previous terms in the Assembly were: Ackerman, Reynolds, Marshall, Norton, Greenlund, Evans, Vail, Mrs. Hyre, Zoul, and Abele. Abele was elected Republican floor leader of the House by the majority party.

STATE OFFICES

The entire state of Ohio went as Cuyahoga County went on state offices in 1930. There were no upsets, for it was indicated clearly several weeks in advance that George White, former Democratic national committee chairman and ex-congressman, would run ahead of Governor Myers Y. Cooper (R.).

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

It was also indicated that William G. Pickrel (D.), of Dayton, would run ahead of John T. Brown (R.), of Mechanicsburg, author of the gasoline tax laws.

It was also no surprise that Attorney General Gilbert Bettman (R.) and Secretary of State Clarence J. Brown (R.) would win re-election over their respective Democratic opponents, M. Ray Allison and John Henry Newman.

Harry S. Day (R.) former state treasurer, was successful over Joseph T. Ferguson (D.) for the office of state treasurer.

No high excitement prevailed in Cuyahoga County over the state offices. Although the gubernatorial candidates appeared here several times, the contest for governor was overshadowed by that for United States Senator, in which Robert J. Bulkley defeated Roscoe C. McCulloch (R.), giving the Democrats a senator for the first time since 1923, when Atlee Pomerene's term expired.

The Cuyahoga County results on the state elections were:

Governor — White (D.) 151,731; Cooper (R.) 122,409.

Lieutenant Governor — Pickrel (D.) 127,916; Brown (R.) 122,585.

Secretary of State — Brown (R.) 151,546; Newman (D.) 97,529.

Treasurer of State — Day (R.) 135,566; Ferguson (D.) 108,075.

Attorney General — Bettman (R.) 141,436; Allison (D.) 100,708.

POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

PARTY ORGANIZATION

Republican

Although the year began with the expectation that both the Republican and Democratic "machines" might be headed by new men, the expectation was not realized. Maurice Maschke, the Republican leader, had repeatedly said late in 1929 that he would retire, if public opinion held him personally responsible for the conduct of all the members of his party. (He had specific reference to the misdeeds of former Councilmen Liston G. Schooley and Thomas W. Fleming, both of them in prison, Schooley for profiting on a city land deal, and Fleming for accepting a bribe.) However, Mr. Maschke was successful in retaining a city council majority late in that year, and early in 1930, he assisted the council in ousting William R. Hopkins as city manager. Following these events he chose not to retire. Headquarters were maintained in the National City Building, under A. J. Hirstius, former election board clerk.

The August primary found Mr. Maschke backing George B. Harris instead of Arthur H. Day (reversing his support) as he had in 1928. Harris was defeated, however. All the other Maschke candidates won in the primary, however, and he still remained friendly with Day.

The meeting of the county central committee and delegation of its authority to the executive committee resulted in "ditching" all those executive committeemen who had differed with Maschke and in removing all those who had in any way been involved with the city hall scandals.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Of course, the Democratic trend in the fall was a bitter pill for the Republicans to swallow, but they saw it coming and privately took comfort that they retained as many offices out of the crash as they did.

Democratic

The health of Democratic Chairman W. B. Gongwer was reported not to be good early in the year, and he was forced to take a long rest in Florida, but he returned to the job with vigor, and finished with the most successful year in a decade. The election of a Democratic senator and a friendly Democratic governor, gave him federal and state patronage to consider, although the ousting of Hopkins from the city hall meant that a great many Democrats who had held jobs there under the 60-40 agreement were supplanted by Republicans, especially in the utilities department.

The Democrats for years have made it a practice to select a party slate to run in the primary, largely because the party is made up here of so many diversified national and religious groups. The slate, in the opinion of the party leaders, permits a delicate adjustment and balance between these factions. This slate, for the past ten years, has been broken with regularity, but in 1930, there were no breaks in the county offices, and only one or two for the legislature, which indicated greater party solidarity.

The presence of Bulkley and White on the ticket gave the workers great encouragement, and the task of persuading the voters that the Republicans had duped them with the "prosperity" issue was not hard.

POLITICS AND ELECTIONS

Headquarters were maintained throughout the year at Hotel Statler. Mr. Gongwer and Mrs. Bernice S. Pyke, the county women's leader and national committeewoman for Ohio, were there a great part of the time.

CHARTER AMENDMENT

What is a year without a charter amendment? One might well ask, for one and sometimes two have been presented every year since 1927. The year 1930 was no exception, for a group headed by Saul S. Danaceau (who was one of the "D's" on the Three D Amendment in 1929), Adam Damm, and Councilman F. W. Walz, circulated petitions and presented them to the city clerk early in the summer.

The petitions did not get far, although they were said by the authors to have 33,000 signatures, nearly twice as many as were needed. They were referred to Clerk Fred W. Thomas for checking, and his first examination found them to be sufficient. However, through one device or another, action on them was delayed so that they were not put on the ballot for the November election. Not only did some of the pro-manager plan councilmen assist in the delay, but also the Citizens League, through Mayo Fesler, director, took a distinctly hostile attitude toward the petitions, and charged that there were many fraudulent signatures.

The petitions languished during the fall campaign, and it was not until around the end of the year that the subject was revived again. This time, a ruling by Law Director Harold H. Burton that an entire petition could be thrown

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

out if any fraudulent signatures were found upon it, made it possible for the opponents of the amendment to have the signatures rechecked. Clerk Thomas on this basis, found the petition had an insufficient number of signatures.

After juggling the question in committee for several months, the council finally voted to reject the petitions, whereupon the proponents said they would circulate new petitions. However, observers noted that the fever heat of opposition to the manager plan which had existed since 1927 had cooled considerably since Hopkins was ousted, and City Manager Morgan had made gestures of peace toward the factions represented by Harry L. Davis and George H. Bender.

CHAPTER IV

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF GREATER CLEVELAND

THE year 1930 in the public schools of Greater Cleveland was characterized by certain financial readjustments necessitated by economic conditions, by the inauguration and completion of far-reaching curriculum changes in some of the schools, and by an increasing emphasis on child guidance.

While the full effect of the economic stringency was not felt by all of the schools during the year, plans were made for operating in 1931 and 1932 on decreased operating budgets. Cleveland gave an unusual amount of attention and study to the possibilities of reduction in costs of construction by more efficient planning. Material improvement was achieved in this direction through the cooperation of the architect and the school planning officers of the Department of Instruction. A suspension of the system of automatic salary increases for teachers was also under consideration during the year. Lakewood contemplates a revision of the salary schedule for teachers and a decrease in the teaching staff of twenty-four for the year 1931-1932. In Cleveland Heights, plans for the reorganization of the "school day" in junior high schools into 45-minute periods and in which each teacher will be required to teach one more period have been made to meet economic conditions.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

New Buildings

During the year Cleveland opened but one new school. This was the William Cullen Bryant elementary school located at 3121 Oak Park Avenue. It opened on March 10, 1930, with 350 pupils enrolled. In one respect this building is unusual. It includes an experimental arrangement of combination gymnasium-auditorium and a small assembly room of 90-capacity for visual education. Previous schools of this size have been built with both an auditorium and a gymnasium.

The erection of the new Headquarters Building of the Cleveland Board of Education on the Mall was started during this period.

In Shaker Heights work on the new senior high school on Aldersyde Drive went forward and will be ready for occupancy in September, 1931. The building is of New England colonial style and was constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000 exclusive of site and equipment.

In September, 1930, Cleveland Heights dedicated the new Monticello Junior High School located at Monticello Boulevard and Yellowstone Road. This school accommodates approximately 750 students. Mr. Lawrence B. Brink, formerly principal of Roosevelt Junior High School was appointed principal. During the year a new 25-room wing was added to the senior high school at Cedar and Lee Roads. In this addition has been placed a large general shop and spacious rooms for art and mechanical drawing. Future plans call for the installation of a kiln to be used

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF GREATER CLEVELAND

for firing clay products in art work throughout the Cleveland Heights system.

East Cleveland completed the new W. H. Kirk Junior High School located on Terrace Road. This school was erected at a cost of \$1,240,000 for site and building and opened with an enrollment of 1,717 pupils.

In the county school district new high schools were erected in Fairview and North Olmsted, and additions were made to the high schools at Orange and Independence. The addition at Orange included a large gymnasium, and at Independence a combination auditorium and gymnasium was provided. The facilities of the Brecksville School were increased for high school purposes.

The significant fact relative to building operations for 1930 is that it was mostly for junior and senior high school purposes. This follows the trend of the growth of school enrollment, which has been noticeable for some time and which continued in 1930, toward greater increases in the high schools than in the elementary schools. Figures for the city of Cleveland show that while the enrollment in the grade schools decreased 2,563, the enrollment in junior high was increased by 409 and senior high by 1,945.

In Cleveland Heights a comparison of enrollment for 1929 and 1930 shows an increase of 24% in the senior high schools, 9% in the junior high schools, and 3% in the elementary schools.

CURRICULUM REVISION AND CHILD GUIDANCE

During the year the Cleveland Board of Education published outlines for courses of study in science for junior

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

high schools and biology, chemistry, and physics for senior high schools. These outlines were prepared by committees of teachers appointed to make a study of all the science courses offered in the junior and senior high schools with a view to determining what revision would be necessary in order to have a unified science curriculum for these grades. Under the plan outlined, the science work in the junior and senior high schools becomes a unified course of study. This plan has the dual advantage of aiding in the teaching and supervision of the work and in giving the pupil a proper perspective of the field of science. Under this plan the teaching of science becomes more than the teaching of indefinite principles and unrelated facts. In the junior high schools, for example, health education is made a part of the course in science.

In Cleveland Heights most of the curriculum committees throughout the school system completed their work in revising the courses of study and a number of meetings were held for discussion of these courses. A systematized study of child guidance problems was made by the junior high school faculties and an organization is being perfected to handle guidance activities.

Superintendent Julius E. Warren, of Lakewood, instituted a system-wide program of curriculum revision in 1929 and in the school year of 1929-1930 preliminary foundations were laid through a series of studies of educational objectives. In September, 1930, Miss Eleanor Johnson, of York, Pennsylvania, was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Schools in charge of Curriculum Revi-

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF GREATER CLEVELAND

sion and the work has been going forward under her direction. At least two more years will be required to complete the revision.

The county schools gave expression to one of the newer trends of education in the following-out of a guidance program. Dr. D. H. Eickenberry, State Director of Guidance Work, was one of the principal speakers at the county teachers' institute, the keynote of which was expressed as "All the School is Guidance and Every Teacher a Counselor." In the furtherance of this program Dr. J. J. Lowden was employed as Assistant County Superintendent in charge of Guidance Work. Considerable progress was made during the year.

In June, 1930, the Cleveland Board of Education agreed to match the sum offered by the Community Fund to establish a psychiatric service for the public school system and Dr. H. W. Newell, formerly Director of the Virginia State Mental Hygiene Clinic, was appointed to direct this project. The work was begun on a small scale with the organization of the Mental Hygiene Clinic. Two visiting teachers, Miss Helen Hogue and Miss Mary Nixon, gave half time to the clinic. The purpose of the clinic is to handle school referrals of children showing behavior and personality difficulties. Another, probably larger group, will be studied more rapidly offering merely a diagnostic and advice type service. In all cases handled an attempt is made to make the studies of as much educational value as possible to the school from which the child is referred.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Other Matters

In September, 1930, Cleveland had for the first time in its public school history an exclusively boys' school. With a view to concentrating more definitely on technical and trade subjects for boys, the admission of girls to East Technical High School had been stopped and in the June, 1930, graduating class, the last remaining girls left the school. The fall term opened with an enrollment of 2,700 boys. This type of public school is used in some of the public school systems in the East.

The 1930 report on Mouth Hygiene Service shows that in cooperation with the Board of Education and the Division of Health of the City of Cleveland, work is being carried on in 122 public elementary, 25 junior high, 73 Catholic, 15 Lutheran parishes, and 5 special schools. A noteworthy experiment is being made at Almira School through the cooperation of the mouth hygiene staff, the school teachers, the parent-teachers' association and the dental profession.

In November, 1930, the voters of the city of Cleveland approved a .5 mill tax levy for five years for building purposes. This replaces a five-year levy for the same purpose voted in 1925 and permits the Board of Education to go forward in establishing the "pay-as-you-go" basis for its building operations.

A one-tenth mill levy for recreational purposes was renewed by the voters of Lakewood which insures the continuance of recreational and playground activities for a period of five years.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF GREATER CLEVELAND

In January Dr. C. A. Bowers was reelected President of the Shaker Heights Board of Education for his seventh consecutive year and Mr. J. W. Main for his tenth year. A vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Horace Allen was filled by the appointment of Mr. Leyton E. Carter.

Comparative enrollment figures for Shaker Heights show an increase from 500 in 1920 to 3,500 in 1930.

Enrollment as of September, 1930:

Bedford.....	1,768
Catholic Parochial (entire county).....	48,439
Cleveland.....	148,093
Cleveland Heights.....	9,072
County (under County Board).....	14,031
East Cleveland.....	7,142
Euclid.....	3,143
Lakewood.....	10,796
Maple Heights.....	1,294
Rocky River.....	1,120
Shaker Heights.....	3,500
South Euclid.....	1,185

Financial report of the Board of Education of the City School District of the City of Cleveland for the year ending December 31, 1930:

Balances January 1, 1930

General Fund.....	\$ 1,975,224.46
Bond, Interest and Sinking Fund.....	118,318.76
Permanent Improvement Fund.....	569,023.57
Total Balances.....	\$ 2,662,566.79

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Revenue Receipts January 1 to December 31, 1930

Taxes:

General Fund.....	\$17,240,724.73
Bond, Interest and Sinking Fund.....	3,207,665.99
Permanent Improvement Fund.....	986,756.12
Total Revenue Receipts.....	<hr/> \$21,435,146.84
Depository Interest.....	\$ 301,467.35
State and Federal Reimbursement.....	200,579.85
Income from Rents.....	42,886.50
Tuition.....	111,098.04
Miscellaneous.....	201,830.53

Total Revenue Receipts.....

22,293,009.11

Non-Revenue Receipts January 1st to December 31, 1930

Proceeds from Sale of Bonds.....	\$ 2,240,000.00
Accrued Interest on Bonds Sold.....	26,101.00
Premium on Bonds Sold.....	5,350.00
Sales of Property.....	10,100.75

Total Non-Revenue Receipts.....

2,281,551.75

Total Revenue and Non-Revenue Receipts..... \$24,574,560.86

Disbursements January 1 to December 31, 1930

Administration.....	\$ 974,784.53
Instruction.....	12,750,241.74
Coordinate Activities.....	367,695.68
Transportation of Pupils.....	33,064.25
Public Lunches.....	21,758.20
Community Centers.....	22,332.05
Playgrounds.....	73,502.80
School Gardens.....	40,959.71
Other Auxiliary Agencies.....	684,312.07
Operation of School Plant.....	1,840,774.19
Maintenance of School Plant.....	1,195,145.63
Debt Service.....	3,182,366.33
Capital Outlay.....	3,284,318.11

Total Disbursements.....

\$24,471,255.29

Balances December 31, 1930

General Fund.....	\$ 2,047,282.78
Bond, Interest and Sinking Fund.....	196,775.67
Permanent Improvement Fund.....	521,813.91
Total Balances.....	<hr/> \$ 2,765,872.36

Bonds Outstanding December 31, 1930.....

\$27,194,000.00

Floating Debt.....

none

Sinking Fund Investments (par value).....

\$ 3,026,716.00

CHAPTER V

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, during the past year, despite the business depression, upheld its splendid reputation as a city where all types of fine art are produced and also, where appreciative faculties are of a high order. And what is more, Cleveland struck a note that was distinctly a progressive one, which, together with the genuine and whole-hearted appreciation and support of the fine arts, is outstanding and significant.

THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART

Although The Cleveland Museum of Art had a most successful year in every branch of its activities, that institution suffered a great loss, when the Director, Frederic Allen Whiting, resigned on May 1, 1930, to become President of The American Federation of Arts. Mr. Whiting had been associated with the Museum for seventeen years, coming to Cleveland before the present building had been erected. The deft and expert guidance of Mr. Whiting was a major factor in making The Cleveland Museum of Art a recognized institution of its kind among the museums of the world.

On December 1, 1930, Mr. Rossiter Howard, Assistant Director, Curator of Education, and Curator of Classical Art, also resigned to become Chief of the Division of Education in the Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Both of these losses were keenly felt, not only at the Museum, but by other institutions with whom the Museum had been cooperating along educational lines.

In August the trustees of the Museum announced the appointment of Mr. William M. Milliken as Director. Mr. Milliken came to the Museum in 1919, and had been Curator of Decorative Arts and Curator of Paintings.

New Accessions

Each year the Museum's permanent collections increase in size and in 1930 some 924 objects were added to the already long list, either by purchase or gift. Of primary importance was the purchase from the J. H. Wade Fund of "The Synagogue" by Alessandro Magnasco, a 17th-18th century Italian painter. The Friends of The Cleveland Museum of Art presented their fourth picture, a panel, "The Coronation of the Virgin," by Conrad von Soest, a 15th century German master; "The White Flower" by Georgia O'Keefe, an American painter, was added to the Hinman B. Hurlburt Collection. Other paintings added to this collection are a group of watercolors by the following American artists: Charles Burchfield, George "Pop" Hart, Edward Hopper, Arthur B. Davies, John Marin and Max Weber. Four works by the following Cleveland artists were purchased from the Twelfth Annual Cleveland Exhibition: Louise M. Dunn, William Sommer, and Paul B. Travis. An anonymous gift, a representative painting by Marsden Hartley, an American artist who lived in Cleveland for a number of years was also made.

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

Early in the year John L. Severance presented a set of 12th century French Romanesque capitals in memory of Elisabeth DeWitt Severance. Two polychromed wooden figures, Spanish, about 1200, were given by Mr. and Mrs. Francis F. Prentiss. During the summer months six important items from the famous Guelph Treasure were purchased. The objects (pre-Carolingian, Byzantine, Romanesque and Gothic) add an unrivaled group to the medieval section in the Museum and raise the standard to a higher point. Other objects added to the Decorative Arts Department are a 15th century Italian Choral, a 14th century ivory statuette, a remarkable 14th century Italian miniature which may be by Bernardo Baddi, an engraved silver gilt and enamel girdle from North Italy, ceramic sculpture and medals.

Thirty-three important accessions were made in the Textile Department. Two of the gifts received were of great importance; one which is that of seven choice pieces of Italian and French lace of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. This came as a gift of Mrs. Edward S. Harkness in memory of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness. The other gift was of five Egyptian Fatimite textiles presented by Mrs. Dorothea Russell. The other accessions include silks, brocades and embroideries, and all add to the ever-increasing groups of textiles.

To the Oriental Department, acquisitions of prime importance were added, such as a large bronze Nataraja or Dancing Siva, South India, 14th century, a work second only to the one of its kind in the Museum at Madras,

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

India; a marble figure from Udaipur; a grotesque Chinese lion's mask which served as part of a suit of armor; a staff head inlaid with gold and silver; a limestone head from Bactria; a Luristan bronze chariot pole cap; twenty-one Chinese porcelains given to supplement the Worcester R. Warner Collection; the Edward Loder Whittemore bequest of fifty superb Japanese prints; and a number of other objects including a Han Dynasty terra cotta plaque, a pair of Japanese swords, two 18th century Tibetan banners, a group of Indian and Afghan swords and daggers, three Indian sculptures, two neolithic Chinese pottery jars, a Sung Dynasty painting, and examples of Chinese porcelain, pottery, bronzes and lacquer.

One hundred and twenty-five prints and fourteen drawings were added to the Print Department. Among the most important of these are engravings by Martin Schongauer, German; Lucas Van Leyden, Dutch; Jean Duvet, French; all of these were gifts of the Print Club. To the Dudley P. Allen Collection, engravings by Italian masters Zoan Andrea and The Master of the Sforza Book of Hours, School of Mantegna, Jacopo De'Barbari, Benedetto Montagna, Marcantonio Raimondi, Marco Dente (Da Ravenna); wood cuts by Hans Baldung Grun, German; and ten etchings, "Les Soirees de Rome" by Hubert Robert, a French master. To the Charles W. Harkness Collection wood engravings by Rockwell Kent, an American artist; and to the Allen Collection, lithographs and a drawing by Jose Clemente Orozco, a Mexican painter, were added. Studies and drawings for the two Print Club Publications, "Corner Shadows" by Martin

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

Lewis, and "In a French Cafe" by William Gisch, respectively American and Cleveland artists, were also given to the Museum. A drawing by the 18th century Italian painter Canaletto was also added to the J. H. Wade Collection during the year.

Five Old Kingdom Egyptian reliefs were acquired for the Classical Department through the John Huntington Collection. A large Greek krater or wine mixing bowl of the 5th century B.C. was added to the J. H. Wade Collection as were a small and lively bronze bull of the 5th century B.C. and a charming relief of Apollo and Nike, a Graeco-Roman work of the Age of Augustus; and to the Allen Collection a Corinthian jug was added, while a small tanagra figurine was a choice addition to the Harkness Collection.

Twenty decorated bowls from the Mimbres Valley in New Mexico, were acquired for the Harkness Collection, while three beautifully decorated Pre-Columbian bowls, Proto Nazca ware, a Pre-Inca culture, were the choice purchases for the James Albert Ford Memorial Collection. A gift of four strongly modeled portrait jars and a container in the form of a double llama motif was made by Guerdon S. Holden. All of these come from the Proto-Chimu culture in Peru.

Some 666 volumes were added to the already overcrowded bookshelves of the library during the year; and the loan department for lantern slides and photographs lent some 120,793 slides, an increase of nearly 23,700 over the previous year, while 18,708 photographs were lent to teachers and schools.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Exhibitions

Thirty-one exhibitions were placed on view at the Museum during the year. A number of these were composed of objects in the Museum's collections, while others were out of town shows lent by various dealers and concerns. Among the most interesting were the showing of "Far Eastern Art," and "The Third Annual Exhibition of Ohio Print Makers" in January; "The Seventh Annual Exhibition of Watercolors and Pastels" in January and February; "American Printed Silks" and "Book Bindings from the Collection of Paul Louis Feiss" from February to May; "Modern Japanese and English Handicrafts" and "The Ellen Garretson Wade Memorial Collection of Lace" from February to March; "Contemporary American Prints" in March; "The Edward Loder Whittemore Memorial Exhibition of Japanese Prints" from March 18 to April 9; "Greek Island Embroideries" April 2 to November 17; and "The Twelfth Annual Exhibition of Work by Cleveland Artists and Craftsmen" from April 22 to June 1. This was the all Cleveland show, which was much larger than it has ever been before, there being 985 objects accepted out of 2,399 objects entered, against 729 objects accepted in 1929. In 1929, 270 objects were sold totaling \$17,811.81, while in 1930, 333 objects were sold totaling \$20,307.72, the highest amount reached in the twelve-year period of the May Show, all of which was particularly gratifying to the fortunate Cleveland artists. It must be said that no other city in the country manages to sell as much native art as Cleveland does, for \$136,108.23 worth of Cleveland made art has been sold during

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

the last twelve years at the May Show alone, not counting the sales made by artists at the various downtown galleries.

When the May Show closed, the Museum then presented the June Show, composed of work by Cleveland and American artists. During the summer months, "Prints from the Museum's Collections — Gifts of The Print Club," a particularly fine exhibition was on view. This was followed by "Prints of Interest to Bankers," a showing which tied up with the American Bankers' Association which met here in the fall; "Drawings by The Children of the Worcester Art Museum," "Prints and Sculpture in Celebration of the Bimillenium of the Birth of Virgil," "Lace from the Collection of Mrs. John Sherwin," "The Eighth Annual Exhibition of Watercolours and Pastels," "Southern Asiatic Art," "The Fourth Annual Ohio Print Makers Exhibition," and "Prints Lent by Members of the Print Club." All of these exhibitions covered a wide field and were most stimulating.

Educational Work: Courses and Lectures

The educational work with adults during the year showed an increase of about 16% and included the regular Friday evening lectures given by visiting scholars, the Sunday afternoon lectures, early Sunday afternoon gallery talks (introduced as an experiment but which turned out to be most successful) seven study courses given by members of the staff, other gallery talks and work with various clubs and conventions. Some 679 lectures and classes were held outside of the Museum and Cleveland by staff members, showing the far-reaching

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

influence of the Museum. As has been the case during the past, the museum cooperated with the Western Reserve University (having study classes for credit), The Y.W.C.A., The Y.M.C.A., and The Cleveland Institute of Music. Staff members gave either single lectures or a series of talks at these institutions.

The work with the children developed in several ways, chiefly with the Cleveland Heights and the Shaker Heights Schools. Due to the economic situation affecting car fare for thousands of children, the three public school instructors stationed at the Museum were obliged to increase the number of talks given in the public schools. The Saturday morning classes held at the museum for children of members and non-members also showed a slight increase in attendance.

For ten years the Museum has been working with talented children, and at the end of a decade's experiment it has been found that the results are most significant. Some five of the Saturday morning class instructors were former pupils in the classes which they teach; and others from these classes are doing outstanding work at The Cleveland School of Art and at The John Huntington Polytechnic Institute, and several have won the scholarships offered to seniors at the Art School. It should also be noted that no less than seventeen of these talented children had work accepted for the May show. During the year the children's art clubs, carried on in connection with the Cleveland Public Library, increased in size, and total attendance averaged around 1,000 each month.

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

The total attendance for the Educational Department for the year was 98,758 against 93,618 for 1929; 41,050 of these included the classes of school children and Saturday morning classes; 30,475 of these included the Saturday and Sunday afternoon entertainments and groups outside the Museum; and 27,233 adults are included either for classes, lectures, gallery talks, or conventions and groups outside the Museum.

The Extension or Lending Department placed 826 exhibits comprising 954 objects in various public libraries and schools throughout the city. These figures, however, do not include the exhibits placed in the three branch museums established, one in Collinwood, and two on the west side. About twenty per cent more exhibits were placed in 1930 than in 1929, due somewhat to the addition of some 500 objects to the lending collections.

Music at the Museum

One of the outstanding contributions in the field of Music was the continuation of the series, "The Pianoforte Sonatas" of Ludwig van Beethoven. Two noted Cleveland pianists rendered the programs; and both Severin Eisenberger and Beryl Rubinstein drew such capacity houses that each program had to be given on two evenings. Another group of programs of a highly artistic nature was "The Organ Works" of Johann Sebastian Bach, rendered in a series of ten concerts by Andre Marchal, the blind organist of the Church of St. Germain-des-Pres, Paris. In conjunction with the Twelfth Annual Exhibition of Work by Cleveland Artists and Craftsmen, the fifth

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

annual program of "Music by Cleveland Composers" was given.

Among the other important concerts and recitals given during the year were "Wind Ensemble Music," "The Violin Sonata of Quincy Porter," "The Pianoforte Sonata of Roy Harris," "Horn Trio Music," "German Folk Songs and Dances," "Choral Music from the Fourth to the Twentieth Centuries," "Christmas Music by Western Reserve University Groups," "Contemporary English Music," "Mendelssohn, Great But Unfashionable," and "The Development of the Pipe Organ." A course, "This Week in Musical Cleveland" was given during the last part of the year with meetings every Wednesday evening.

THE FRENCH STREET FAIR

On June 12, 13, and 14th, the Garden Club of Cleveland held a French Street Fair in front of the Museum of Art to raise funds to establish a Civic Garden Center in the boat house on the lagoon in front of the Museum. This undertaking was most successful and was patronized, it has been said, even better than the Italian Street Fair held downtown in June, 1925. The money obtained from this latter undertaking was used to beautify the approach to the Museum with the Fine Arts Garden. The new Civic Garden Center, opened December 4th, will be a noteworthy addition to the beautification of Cleveland.

OTHER ART EXHIBITIONS IN CLEVELAND

During the year a large number of exhibitions, covering all of the important fields of art, were held at the various

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

art galleries in Cleveland. Though many of the shows were of high standard, only the more noteworthy will be considered here. An important exhibition of Oriental Art, an art too little appreciated in Cleveland, was successfully shown at the Potter Bentley Studios. Quite apart from this showing was that of the work of Rockwell Kent, one of America's most prominent artists, at the Women's City Club. An exhibition of paintings and drawings by Anne Goldthwaite, an American artist, and paintings by Louise Maloney, a Cleveland painter, were also held here, as was a distinguished showing of watercolors by Cleveland, American and Foreign artists, and a small showing of canvasses by Cleveland painters. At the Junior League, prints by modern graphic artists were shown. Lithographs by Yasuo Kuniyoshi, a Japanese-American artist were exhibited at The Gage Gallery, as were paintings and prints by Robert Logan, and paintings by Karl Anderson. Outstanding exhibitions such as American Prints, an exhibition of work by Jose Clemente Orozco, a modern Mexican painter, a splendid showing of Old Masters, work by Laura Knight, an English painter, watercolors by Carl Broemel, and various minor shows made up of work by Cleveland and out-of-town artists were held at the Korner & Wood Gallery. At the Rorimer-Brooks Studios, Alex Warshawsky's paintings were shown. Other exhibitions of note were the Playhouse Exhibit at Lindner's Little Gallery; paintings of Indians by Winold Reiss, an American painter, at the Cleveland Public Library; the first Annual Exhibition of Cleveland Artists and Craftsmen at the May Company; Marine paintings and prints at the

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Cleveland Public Library; paintings of fire scenes by Joseph Boersig at Lindner's Little Gallery; Russell T. Limbach's paintings, prints, drawings, watercolors by Frank Wilcox, both Cleveland artists, and paintings and watercolors by Georgina Klitgaard, a distinguished American woman painter, at the Eastman-Bolton Gallery; the Cleveland Photographic Society's Exhibition; sculpture by Edgardo Simone, an Italian sculptor; Caricatures by Covarrubias the Mexican illustrator; and a small showing of paintings by Cleveland Artists at the Leamon Gallery and paintings by American artists at the Guenther Galleries. In October the First Exhibition of Work by the employes at Nela Park was opened; and in June at the Western Reserve University there was an exhibition of portraits of the Professors of the School of Medicine. And lastly a showing of photographs of architectural subjects at the permanent Architects' Exhibit.

EXHIBITS OF CLEVELAND ARTISTS OUTSIDE OF CLEVELAND

A large number of Cleveland artists exhibited either by invitation or by jury vote in a number of current exhibitions in various museums and galleries in this country and Canada. An exhibition of Thirty Oils by Cleveland Artists, all of whom were represented in the Twelfth Annual Exhibition of Work by Cleveland Artists and Craftsmen was sent in the Fall of 1930 to the following galleries: The Hackley Gallery, Muskegon, Michigan, The Brooks Memorial Art Gallery at Memphis, Tennessee, and The City Art Museum of St. Louis. Likewise an

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

exhibition of water colors by Cleveland artists was shown at the Rochester Memorial Art Gallery, The Municipal Art Gallery at Davenport, Iowa, and The Wartburg College at Clinton, Iowa. Cleveland painters, sculptors and print makers were also represented in the 125th Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, the 20th Annual Exhibition of Contemporary Oil Paintings at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., the International Exhibition of Watercolors at the Brooklyn Museum, the 10th International Exhibition of Watercolors at the Chicago Art Institute. At this exhibition Henry G. Keller, the well known Cleveland painter, was awarded the Blair purchase prize of \$600 for his "Winter Landscape." Cleveland painters were further represented in the 29th Carnegie International Exhibition, the Ohio State Fair, in an Exhibition circulated through Wisconsin, and by a showing at the Toronto Museum, Toronto, Canada. Cleveland Print Makers were represented and took all of the prizes in the Ohio Print Maker's Exhibition which circulated through the chief cities in Ohio, at the International Exhibition of Prints held at the Los Angeles Museum, Los Angeles, California, The Denver Art Museum, The Brooklyn Society of Etchers, and at a Gallery in Seattle. Cleveland Photographers exhibited in the 17th Annual Pittsburgh Salon of Photography, and The Third International Invitational Salon of the Camera Club of New York. Two Cleveland art students won first and second prizes in the Charles M. Lea Competition held at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. William M. Berwald

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

of the Cleveland School of Art and Michael Sarisky of the John Huntington Polytechnic Institute were the fortunate artists.

SCULPTURE, GROUPS, MURALS, ETC.

A portrait of the late Charles Francis Brush, the well-known Cleveland philanthropist and founder of the Brush Foundation, was painted by the distinguished American painter Charles Hopkinson, and presented to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. A portrait of William R. Hopkins, the former City Manager, was painted by the Cleveland portraitist Sandor Vago, and placed in The City Hall by the All Nations Hopkins Testimonial Committee. A portrait bust of Dr. Robert E. Vinson, President of Western Reserve University, was modeled by a Cleveland sculptress, Coralee De Long Maxwell, and presented to the Cleveland Club in June. The series of murals by Elsa Vick Shaw were completed in the grand Foyer of Severance Hall. A marble portrait bust of Alexander Petofi, the popular Hungarian lyric poet, was presented to the Cleveland Public Library by the Cleveland United Hungarian Society in May; and a painting by H. Gregory Prusheck, a Slovenian artist was presented to the Library by the Slovenian National Home. A bronze bust of Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver modeled by a Cleveland sculptor, Max Kalish, was presented to the Temple in May. A bust of the Roman poet Virgil was presented to Cleveland by the Italian Government in honor of the Bimillennium of the Birth of Virgil, and placed in the Italian Garden in Rockefeller Park. A monument by Chester Beach, an American sculptor was

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

presented to the Hathaway-Brown School; a bronze tablet of the late Honorable Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France, by a Cleveland sculptor, Frank Jirouch, was erected in the entrance of the Society for Savings Building. Walter A. Sinz, a Cleveland sculptor, who won first place in the competition, was awarded the contract for making the trophies for the National Air Races. A mural by Norman R. Eppink and Charles Campbell was made for the main hall of the Harding Jr. High School; and murals were completed for a bank in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, by Glen Moore Shaw and Rolf Stoll, two Cleveland painters. William C. Grauer designed a series of murals for the main lounge of a new hotel at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

THE CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ART

The Cleveland School of Art, already in its forty-ninth year, was incorporated in 1882 principally as a School of Design for Women. The school, last year, offered eight major courses covering all phases of Fine and Applied Arts, with some thirty subjects included in these courses. Some 400 students were registered in the Day School, of whom a certain proportion came from the College for Women and the School of Architecture for part time work. The evening classes varied from 650 to 850 students. The Saturday Morning classes for children also had a good enrollment. In the early summer Dr. Henry Turner Bailey, who came to the school in 1917, resigned his Directorship. Mr. Alfred Mewett was appointed Acting Director for the ensuing year.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Four scholarships were awarded in 1930 as travelling fellowships to their winners from the Senior Class. Marshall Fredericks was given the Herman N. Matzen Scholarship; Rebecca Nicodemus the Agnes Gund Scholarship; William Dolwick the Frederick Gottwald Scholarship, and upon Elmer Novotny was bestowed a special award known as the Otis-Sherwin Scholarship.

An unusually full schedule of exhibitions was held in the school Auditorium, and, although these were conducted principally for the instruction of the student body, the public also was interested in them. A list of them follows: The Faculty Exhibition; Showing of Portraits; Showing of Drawings; Exhibition of Public School Art; Drawings by Illustrators; Exhibit of Applied Design; Illustrations by Terrance Duren; Doll Exhibit; Exhibition of Work by Frank Brangwyn; Exhibition of Fifty Prints by Pictorial Photographers of America; National Russian Art Exhibition; Exhibit of Arts and Crafts (Student's Work); The Eighth Annual "House Beautiful" Cover Design Exhibit; and, The Exhibition of Work by American Illustrators. At the Public Auditorium there was an exhibit and demonstration of Ceramic Art by Students of the School under the auspices of the American Ceramic Convention. The Cleveland Art Association began a project called the Craftsman's Guild of Cleveland in cooperation with the School of Art. A fund known as the Arts and Crafts Fund was placed at the disposal of the school. This is a further evidence of the Art Association's valuable assistance to young Cleveland artists by scholarships and student loans.

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

THE JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

The John Huntington Polytechnic Institute, which was established in 1918 under a bequest of the late John Huntington of Cleveland, experienced a notable and gratifying progress and expansion of all of its activities through provisions made by its Board of Control, of which John Huntington Hord is the Chairman. Although the attendance of the classes at the Institute has always been large, the latest computed annual registration came in the neighborhood of 1,500. Mr. Alfred Mewett, who was appointed Dean in September, 1930, stated that during the year several new courses were added to the already broad curriculum which consists of three departments: Architecture, Technology and Applied Arts. The Department of Architecture continued to be affiliated with the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, New York; while the Technical Education Committee of the Cleveland Engineering Society supervised the courses offered by the Technological Department. At the close of the year arrangements were being perfected for a closer cooperation between the Institute and the educational needs of Cleveland industry, and a connection has been established with some of the high schools with a view to furthering the training of certain pupils on graduation. Definite limitations on the enrollment continued throughout the year and a long waiting list was established. Certain subjects such as Fine Printing and Book Binding were conducted in suitable plants by an arrangement with the companies operating them. The two Summer landscape classes, meet-

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

ing on Saturday afternoons produced excellent results, as did the classes devoted to painting and drawing.

ART CLASSES IN THE COLLEGES

During the year Professor Clark D. Lamberton gave a number of courses on art at Adelbert College, at the Graduate School and Cleveland College, such as General History of Art, Renaissance Architecture, Early Florentine Painting, Renaissance Painting and Modern Painting. In the Fall of 1930, Professor Ernst Diez came to Western Reserve University to teach the art courses. In the first semester he gave Renaissance Art in Italy and Northern Countries; and also a course on Oriental Art at the Graduate School. Alfred Howell, councilor in art for the Public Schools of Greater Cleveland, also gave several courses at Western Reserve University.

THE CLEVELAND PRINT MAKERS

A new art Society, The Cleveland Print Makers, was formed during the year. This group's object is the practice, promotion and encouragement of the art of making prints. About ninety members, including active and associate members are included. The artists of the society meet two nights a week at The John Huntington Polytechnic Institute where they practice all forms of the graphic arts. The Cleveland Print Makers was started by Kalman Kubinyi, who is the president, and the society fills a much-needed gap in the Cleveland art world.

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

THE CLEVELAND SOCIETY OF ARTISTS

The year 1930 saw a decided impetus to the activities of The Cleveland Society of Artists. The Society began to formulate several campaigns for public service and improvement, and also for enabling the public to have a better understanding of the profession of art. One regular meeting was held every month, and a number of the 125 members held an evening class. The Society now includes artists, designers and craftsmen belonging to all fields of art whose work was included in the Society's Annual Exhibition. Two other showings of importance were also held. One of these was the watercolor exhibition which opened the first of the year, and the other was the first showing of Commercial Art. The Annual Auction was held during the last of November at The Playhouse. The proceeds obtained will be used as in the past for the purchase of new furnishings and to pay for the construction of the building.

THE KOKOON CLUB

In May the Kokoon Club moved to their new and larger quarters, 2109 East 40th Street, which is one of the finest studios in Cleveland. The Club, composed of about seventy members, held four regular classes each week, two of which were devoted to painting and drawing, and the other two to sculpture. Two annual shows were held, one in June and the other in November. All classes of work were included in these exhibitions, and, likewise in the Annual Auction which was held on December 4, 5 and 6th, when some 125 objects went to the highest

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

bidders. In February the annual dance, called "Bal Dynamique" was held. Members of the Club had their work included in a number of exhibitions, and had a group showing of about seventy pieces at the Berea Fair last September.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S ART CLUB

The Business Men's Art Club completed its second successful year having an enrollment of over fifty members chiefly made up of business and professional men who have made art their hobby. The club, which has been fathered by the Cleveland Society of Artists, is one of the leading members of the Associated Amateur Art Clubs of the United States. One annual meeting was held at the first of the year when the officers and board of directors were elected; and the members met two nights a week in the club rooms of the Cleveland Society of Artists to study under Rolf Stoll and John Csosz, two Cleveland artists. The year was divided into three terms of approximately ten weeks each, the second term in the spring and early summer being devoted to landscape painting. In May a successful exhibition of the members' work was held at the Korner & Wood Galleries.

THE WOMAN'S ART CLUB

The Woman's Art Club, made up of craftswomen and painters, continued to hold their monthly meetings throughout the year. At these meetings various speakers lectured on different phases of fine and applied art. In February a successful exhibition covering all types of

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

work done by the members was held at the Women's City Club. The showing revealed the amount of talent possessed by these artists. The club also has a studio at Gates Mills, which was used by various members during the summer months.

THE WOMAN'S AMATEUR ART CLUB

The Woman's Amateur Art Club met weekly for three terms of ten weeks each during the past year. This group is made up entirely of women who have had very little or no previous art training. The society was organized with the purpose of giving amateurs interested in drawing and painting an opportunity to meet in a group and study art under competent guidance. The instructor for the year was Mr. Paul B. Travis, and creditable achievements were made by the members in painting, drawing and etching. Several dinner meetings with addresses of an informal character, and also visits to various studios were held periodically.

THE CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The Cleveland School of Architecture successfully completed its ninth year with over sixty-five students registered for the course. A large number of the students won many honorable mentions in the National Beaux Arts Institute of Design Competition. Aside from this, one significant and outstanding honor came to the school in that the Cleveland-Fontainebleau Scholarship was won by Charles S. Guenther. This scholarship was donated by the

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Schweinfurth Scholarship Fund which is controlled by The Cleveland Museum of Art.

ARCHITECTURE

No less than thirty-eight buildings costing \$50,000 and over were either begun or finished during the year. There were 7,635 building permits issued for buildings to cost \$32,440,000, a fine record considering the period of depression. Besides the thirty-eight more important edifices, there were also a large number of additions made to hospitals, churches, schools, theatres, hotels, factories, and office buildings. Among the more important pieces of architecture either completed or in the process of completion were Severance Hall, The Cleveland Orchestra's new home on Euclid Avenue and East Boulevard; the new Stadium on the Lake Front; The National Town and Country Club at 2401 Euclid Avenue; two schools for the Board of Education, one at 3950 W. 140th Street and the other at 5106 Biddulph Road; the Board of Education Building which will be part of the Mall group; two Catholic schools, one at 17730 Puritas Road, and the other at 14110 Harvard Avenue; two office buildings, one at 105th and Carnegie, and the other, the Ninth-Chester Building at Ninth Street and Chester Avenue; a building for the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, two banks for the Guardian Trust Company; one for the F. and W. Grand Silver Stores Company; one for the Cleveland Union Terminals; five warehouses respectively for the Fairmount Creamery Company, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, The General Electric Company, The W. S.

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

Tyler Company, and The New York Central Railroad Company; two buildings for storage for The Sun Oil Company, and The Allied Oil Transport Company; three factories for The Chain Products Company, Dobeck-mun Company, and The Kroehler Manufacturing Company; two workshops for The American Roumanian Daily News, and The Cleveland Interurban Railroad Company; a railroad station for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company; a hospital in the Western Reserve University Group; a Dormitory for Aged Women; and five large apartment houses, plus many smaller apartments and minor buildings.

DRAMA

The past year in the field of drama was one in which a large number of "premieres" were presented to the theatre going public. Most notable among these was Ethel Barrymore in "Scarlet Sister Mary." Although a number of fine plays were produced here on the legitimate stage, the year as a whole was not a particularly good one, dramatically speaking. Even musical comedies showed a noticeable slump. However, after a five-year hiatus, there was a marked return to the vaudeville type of entertainment. Notwithstanding the slump in the theatrical world, some especially fine plays came to the city. Among the best of these were Katherine Cornell in "The Dishonorable Lady;" Alla Nazimova in "The Cherry Orchard;" Mrs. Fiske in "Ladies of the Jury;" Otis Skinner in "Marius;" and the following plays brought here by The Theatre Guild of New York: George Bernard Shaw's

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

“The Apple Cart;” “Porgy,” “Strange Interlude” and “Marco Millions.”

One of the most successful dramatic undertakings in the history of Cleveland, was the first season of The Cleveland Plain Dealer Theatre of the Nations. Acting upon the knowledge that for years each nationality represented in the city had fostered drama groups which presented worth-while productions in their own tongues, The Cleveland Plain Dealer developed the idea of bringing all of the glamour, color and romance of Cleveland's cosmopolitan population into the spotlight, so that the larger public of Cleveland might become familiar with the valuable contributions which these nationality groups have to offer to the cultural life of the city. Cleveland's enthusiastic response to the first series led to the definite announcement that The Cleveland Plain Dealer would sponsor the Theatre of the Nations for a second series beginning November 2, 1930. Each group was provided with the Little Theatre of the Public Auditorium and a master set of scenery; and in cases where groups used the Music Hall special arrangements were made. Thirty-six nationalities were represented on the advisory committee of The Theatre of the Nations, and of these twenty-nine participated in the twenty-two productions given in the first season. Twelve hundred and eighty-nine people took active parts in the performances and an attendance of 20,000 was recorded during the course of the series. The box-office receipts, in each case, went to the group sponsoring the production. The Theatre of the Nations Staff was under the direction of Julius C. Dubin who was assisted

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

by Beatrice F. Kalish and Hannah B. Goodman. John H. Gourley, city recreation manager, was chairman of the general advisory committee which consisted of representatives from every participating group. Aaron W. Newman was an honorary associate and advisor to the staff, and K. Elmo Lowe and Max Eisenstat, both of The Play House staff had charge of production, supervision, and technical direction throughout the series.

The opening performance on January 12, 1930, was "The Robbers" by Schiller, presented by The Syrian Dramatic Club. The other productions are as follows: January 26, The Greek Dramatic Players presented "Maria Doxapatri" by Dmitrios Vernadakis; February 2, The Gilpin Players of the Karamu Theatre presented "Roseanne" by Nan Bagby Stephens; February 9, International Night, a program put on by eight nationalities: Hindu, Armenian, Russian, Dutch, English, Bulgarian, Welsh, and Chinese; February 16, The United Hungarian Societies presented "Janos Vitez," a musical fairy tale by Sandor Petofi; February 23, The General Stefanik Circle of the Slovak League of America presented "Priadky," a musical comedy by Jana Feriencika; March 2, The Czech Singing Society presented "Prodana Novesta," by Bedrich Smetana; March 9, The Slovenian Singing Society "Zarja" presented the opera "Urh, Graf Celjski," by Victor Parma; March 23, The Croatian Singing Society "Lira" presented "Sokica," a drama with music; March 30, the Swedish Theatre of Cleveland presented "Johan Ulfstjerna," by Tor Hedberg; April 11, La Maison Francaise de Cleveland presented two plays, a one-act

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

comedy by George Courteline, "La Paix chez Soi" and Moliere's comedy ballet, "La Malada Imaginaire;" April 13, The United Spanish Societies presented "La Malquerida," by Jacinto Benevente; April 20 and 21, The Zohar Hebrew Dramatic Studio presented "Pa-amay Ha-Mashiach," a symbolic drama adapted from Sholem Asch by Chaim Ostrowsky; April 27 (matinee), The Polish Amateur Dramatic Clubs presented "Wesele z Siedemnastego Wiek," by Vincent Zub; April 27, The Lithuanian Cultural Garden League presented "Rutvile, Zemaitijos Mergele," by V. Nagoronski; May 4, The United Danish Societies presented "Rasmine's Bryllup," by Axel Frische and Robert Schonfeld; May 11, The Rusin Dramatic Club presented two plays, "Keep Your Given Word," by Anton Bobulsky, and "Oh, Don't Love Two!" an operetta by Anton Mahorjansky; May 16, The Yiddish Culture Society presented "The Rabbi's Journey," by Harry Sackler; May 18, The Ukranian Bandurist Dramatic Society presented "The War Prisoner," a drama with folk songs and dances, by Karpenko Kariy; May 22, The Irish Dramatic Group of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic presented "The Colleen Bann," by Dion Boucicault; and on May 25, The Italian Filo-Dramatic Club presented "Tosca," by Victorien Sardou. The second season opened November 2, with The Cleveland Civic Opera Guild's Gilbert and Sullivan opera "The Mikado." This was followed on November 9, by The United German Players presenting "Kabale und Liebe," by Schiller; November 16, The Yiddish Culture Society presented

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

"The Treasure Hunters," by Sholem Alechem; November 23, International Night, seven nationalities: Polish, Serbian, Welsh, Dutch, Roumanian, Swiss, and Tyrolese presented a program; November 30, The Slovenian Singing Society "Zarja" presented "Gorenjski Slavcek," an opera by Anton Foerster; December 6, The United Scottish Players presented "Rob Roy," an operatic play by I. Pocock; and on December 14, The Bandurist Ukrainian Dramatic Club presented "For Father," by Boris Hrinchenko.

THE PLAY HOUSE

The Cleveland Play House, an independent producing theatre, held an important place in the community during the past year. It also achieved national significance because of the character of its plant and repertory, and also because of the part it played in American theatre art. As has been said before, its purpose and function are identical: to project directly the highest form of theatre art to those who demand and appreciate it. The Play House is a theatre affording a cultural background and great benefit to the city upon which in turn, it is dependent for its livelihood and support.

The Play House attracts a yearly attendance of well over 100,000, made up of theatre-goers interested in the best forms of dramatic writing, and plays of fine design and spirit; and the past year was most successful from all angles. The bulk of the audience was made up of subscribers, and, too, a large number of non-subscribers also attended with a degree of regularity.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

In the large theatre, the Francis E. Drury, a program of plays of unusual distinction — plays not usually to be seen in the average commercial theatre — were produced. Some of the more important of these were "Serena Blandish," by S. N. Behrman; "The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier," by Paul Raynal; "Escape," by John Galsworthy; "The Fall of Berg-op-Zoom," by Sacha Guitry; "The Sea-Gull," by Anton Chekov; "The High Road," by Frederick Lonsdale; "The Field God," by Paul Green; "The Second Man," by S. N. Behrman; and "The Mask and the Face," by Luigi Chiarelli.

In the Charles S. Brooks, the smaller theatre, which has a more specialized purpose, that of providing a place for thorough and leisurely experimentation in the arts and stagecraft, and a laboratory place where students undergo training in the arts of the theatre and participate in theatre production, two manuscript plays by resident authors were given. The first of these was "The Roof," by Albert S. Ingalls, Jr., centering about the South American scene; and the second was "Broomstick," a play concerning Salem witchcraft, by Bonner Semple Dunkerson, a student in the Play House School of the Theatre. Both plays were selected because of their interesting qualities. In addition, the Play House desires to encourage other American authors by giving them support in the form of a market place other than Broadway, and thereby help to build up a rich, native dramatic art. An example of how a presentation at the Play House opened a new field for an author is to be seen in the case of "Hang 'Em All," a manuscript play by Stephen Nor-

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

bert Linek, which was produced last year in the Brooks Theatre, and which was recently accepted for production by Reinhardt. Among the outstanding productions in the Brooks Theatre during 1930 were "The Fire in the Opera House," by George Kaiser; "S.S. Glencairn," by Eugene O'Neil; "Sun-Up," by Lulu Vollmer; "Candida," by George Bernard Shaw; "The Adding Machine," by Elmer Rice; "Twelve Thousand," by Bruno Frank; "Sweeney Todd, the Demon Barber of Fleet Street," by George Dibdin Pitt; and "Hinkemann," by Ernst Toller.

The school of the theatre attracted a number of students during the year, some of whom received scholarships from the Play House. Of the permanent Play House staff of twenty-two members, five were former students in this school.

Through affiliation with Western Reserve University, several courses were given by members of the Play House staff at Cleveland College. These courses included lectures on stagecraft, acting, costumes, lighting, and attendance of students at rehearsals. A Play House repertory company established a first annual season at Chautauqua last summer, producing five plays. Members of the staff also lectured in the Comparative Arts Course at The Cleveland Institute of Music.

THE GILPIN PLAYERS

The Gilpin Players completed their ninth year with a full program of plays and other activities. One of the plays, "Roseanne," was given in the Plain Dealer Theatre of the Nations, and, later, it was given a week's engage-

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

ment at the Ohio Theatre. The proceeds were added to the scholarship fund at The Cleveland Museum of Art for negro art students. Members of the group directed plays for other institutions and were also called upon to give individual programs for various adult groups throughout the city.

THE CHILDREN'S THEATRE

The Children's Theatre began producing plays every Saturday from the first of November. Some of these plays were exchanged with other settlements, neighborhood schools and branch libraries. A group from The Children's Theater won first place in the Inter-Settlement Dramatic Tournament with an original play based upon the Negro folk tale "Br'er Rabbit." Some fifteen groups such as neighborhood schools, The Phyllis Wheatley Association and out-of-town groups in Youngstown, Columbus, and Bay Village, were assisted in presenting, directing and selecting plays by The Children's Theatre and The Gilpin Players. In connection with The Children's Theatre marionettes were modeled and made in the Art Studio; and two puppet plays were given, one at The Museum of Art, and the other before the Parent-Teacher Association at Strongsville, Ohio.

"Bokari" is the market place for the work made by the artists and craftsmen of the Playhouse Settlement and in May was held the first Annual Exhibition consisting of handicrafts, pictures, etc., made by members of The Metal Craft Shop, and The Children's Art Studio. No less than seventy children exhibited some 450 objects,

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

from which fifty-eight were sold. The exhibition was most stimulating, partly because of the variety of designs, and partly because the objects were created without thought of sales.

MUSIC

It is well established that the people of Cleveland seek the performance of music at symphony concerts, operas, and recitals, and that the study of music, considered essential, is earnestly carried on in the public schools and through private instruction.

The main resident sources of professional performance are The Cleveland Orchestra, the faculty members of the Cleveland Institute of Music and the Cleveland Music School Settlement. Reference has been made to the various musical events sponsored by the Museum of Art during the year. Worthy of emphasis among these were the concerts of Severin Eisenberger, a famous Vienna artist now a member of the faculty of the Music School Settlement, and of Beryl Rubinstein, dean of the Institute of Music, and head of its piano department, the regular organ recitals by the curator of music, Arthur W. Quimby, and a Bach Festival during March and April, with Andre Marchal, organist at the church of St. Germain des Pres, Paris, as guest artist. The annual recital of music of Cleveland composers was also a noteworthy event.

The Metropolitan Opera Company of New York presented its seventh annual week of opera at Public Auditorium beginning late in April. The bill included the novelty "Sadko," and "Gioconda," "Louise," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "Boheme," "Carmen,"

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

“Traviata,” and “Trovatore.” The audiences were made up of music lovers in Cleveland, its suburbs, and the surrounding counties.

The Philharmonic Concert Course presented in the period under discussion the violinist Fritz Kreisler, and the pianist Walter Gieseking, with Claire Clairebert, in Music Hall of Public Auditorium. The Cleveland Plain Dealer’s second series in the Theatre of the Nations was opened in the same hall in November by the Opera Guild, an amateur organization, presenting, “The Mikado.”

Other recitals at Public Auditorium Music Hall were given by the violinist Jascha Heifetz and Yehudi Menuhin; the singers Beniamino Gigli, Rosa Ponselle, Sigrid Onegin, and Lawrence Tibbett. The German Opera Company presented four operas, “Tristan und Isolde,” “Don Juan,” “Die Walkure,” and “The Flying Dutchman.” Two performances were given by the Ohio Grand Opera Company, one presenting Josephine Lucese, star of the Philadelphia Opera, in “Rigoletto.”

Nearly 2,800 fourth grade children attended their first concert in the Children’s Concert Series of The Cleveland Orchestra at the Music Hall of Public Auditorium on April 14, and two other concerts in this series were given here in January and March, Rudolph Ringwall, conducting.

Healthy interest in music is shown by the flourishing state of any number of choruses. Among the many performances mention may be made of concerts by the Singers Club, now conducted by Beryl Rubinstein, the well known Orpheus Male Choir, the Ohio Bell Male Chorus, and the Cleveland Messiah Chorus, in their

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

annual December presentation of oratorio. In February the United Hungarians presented the opera, "John, the Hero." The Bach Chorus, F. W. Strieter, conductor, makes its ninth annual appearance at Masonic Hall.

THE MUSICAL ARTS ASSOCIATION

The interest of musicians and music lovers all over the world has been attracted to Cleveland this year because of the completion and dedication of Severance Hall, presented to The Musical Arts Association as the permanent home for The Cleveland Orchestra in that organization's thirteenth season. Mr. John Long Severance, president of The Musical Arts Association, supporting The Cleveland Orchestra, made Severance Hall a gift to Cleveland, in memory of his wife, Elisabeth DeWitt Severance. Western Reserve University provided the site at University Circle, consequently the University will share the use of the hall with the Orchestra.

The records of The Musical Arts Association for 1928 contain this paragraph:

"For ten years The Cleveland Orchestra has owed its existence, in substantial part, to the enthusiasm and generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Severance. It has illustrated, with growing perfection, the highest forms of musical expression and it has enriched the common life of this city by adding a great cultural endowment to the city's material and industrial progress. This latest splendid generosity on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Severance permanently realizes the cultural ideal of which the Orchestra has been an expression, and assures the permanence of

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

the Orchestra as an institution for the enrichment of the life of the people of Cleveland through succeeding generations."

The program dedicating Severance Hall, February 5, 1931, was a part of the regular symphony series, consisting of twenty pairs of concerts, and was distinguished by the performance of "Evocation," a work specially commissioned for the occasion, by Charles Martin Loeffler. Mr. Severance formally presented the hall to The Musical Arts Association during this dedication program, following the playing of Bach's "Passacaglia." Mr. Dudley S. Blossom, vice-president, made the acceptance speech for the Association. Dr. Robert E. Vinson spoke for Western Reserve University. The dedication program, conducted by Nikolai Sokoloff, the Orchestra's only conductor since the beginning, concluded with the playing of Brahms's First Symphony. The audience was made up of Thursday night subscribers and invited guests.

The Musical Arts Association invited guests to a recital dedicating the Norton Memorial Organ at Severance Hall, Friday, the sixth of March, 1931. The organ is given in the memory of Mr. and Mrs. David Z. Norton, by their children, Miriam Norton White, Robert Castle Norton, and Laurence Harper Norton.

The visiting soloists presented during the season of 1930-1931 at Masonic Hall and at Severance Hall included Jose Iturbi, Joseph Szigeti, Alexander Kipnis, Josef Hofmann, Gregor Piatigorsky, Jascha Heifetz, Harold Bauer, Dan Beddoe, Jeannette Vreeland, Nevada Van der Veer, Dan Gridley, and Fraser Gange.

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

The program for the seventeenth pair of concerts, March 26 and 28, and an extra performance on Friday, March 27, included performances by The Neighborhood Playhouse, Irene Lewisohn, director, with Martha Graham, Charles Weidman, Blanche Talmud, and a company of dancers in its New York productions of stage spectacle, presenting Debussy's "Clouds," Griffes' "White Peacock," and Loeffler's "A Pagan Poem," with Beryl Rubinstein at the piano.

The active working relations The Cleveland Orchestra has carried on so long through its manager, Adella Prentiss Hughes, with the Cleveland Board of Education in the matter of Children's Concerts, in the thirteenth season led to a rearrangement of the dates of these concerts, which were set for a week in January, and another week in March, to permit class room preparation on the music included in these five programs: Impressions of Italy; Mozart Program; Dance Types; From the Land of Make-Believe; and a special fourth-grade program.

In addition to broadcasts to seventy-eight radio stations carrying The Cleveland Orchestra over two networks of the National Broadcasting Company on March 29 and April 5, the Orchestra contributed to the reputation of Cleveland through its extensive tours in the middle west, New England, and along the Atlantic Seaboard.

In the program for the "farewell" concerts at Masonic Hall, Thursday, January 29, and Saturday, January 31, the Orchestra had the assistance of The Orpheus Male Choir, Charles D. Dawe, conductor, in "A Faust Symphony" of Liszt.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

In the final pair of concerts The Bach Chorus, F. W. Strieter, conductor; The Orpheus Male Choir and the Epworth Euclid Choral Society, Charles D. Dawe, conductor; the Glee Club of Flora Stone Mather College, Western Reserve University, Arthur W. Quimby, conductor; Harmonia-Chapin and a special choir of adults and boys trained by Griffith J. Jones, appeared with the Orchestra in presenting Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. A special chorus of twenty women's voices was trained by Griffith Jones for the performance of "Evocation." Cleveland artists appearing as soloists in the thirteenth season were Josef Fuchs, Victor de Gomez, and Beryl Rubinstein.

THE CLEVELAND INSTITUTE OF MUSIC

The establishment of the Cleveland Institute of Music eleven years ago has done much to place Cleveland high in the musical world. Recognized as one of the leading music conservatories of the country it offers musical education for students of all ages.

The aim of the school has been to make students musicians in the broadest sense of the word rather than pianists, singers, or good technicians. Through the maintenance of these high standards the school has attracted to its faculty some of the best known musicians in the country, many of whom continue their creative and interpretive work.

Mrs. Franklyn B. Sanders, director of the school, and Beryl Rubinstein, dean of the faculty, have been the able

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

builders of this music education unit for Cleveland. In recognition of the merits of the Institute an anonymous donor gave this past year the sum of \$100,000 as a nucleus for a building and endowment fund.

In addition to the many courses for the beginner, the child and the conservatory pupil, the professional and amateur, the school offers opportunity, through faculty and student recitals, to hear the best musical literature interpreted by the foremost artists in the city. The recitals are always open to the public and usually free.

Music

The Cleveland Institute of Music each year promotes certain features which are of educational and cultural value to the community at large. First among these are their faculty recitals which present such artists as Beryl Rubinstein, Arthur Loesser, Denoe Leedy, Josef Fuchs, Carlton Cooley, Herman Rosen, Victor De Gomez, Marcel Salzinger in programs of works from the early masters to the present day ones. Many works are given their first Cleveland hearing at these informal recitals and certainly the more intimate types of music are kept alive by such concerts. These concerts are free to the public and are held monthly and sometimes oftener.

Concerts by visiting artists, illustrated lectures on all the fine arts, and opportunities for meeting many eminent artists of international fame, all combine to create an artistic atmosphere which stimulates the student in his class work.

The school assists students who are capable of combin-

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

ing work and study in obtaining public concert engagements and thus a large number of talented students are able to earn money and gain experience by playing for clubs, conventions, and such organizations as desire musical entertainment of a high grade.

The faculty cooperates with the Cleveland Museum of Art and with the Public Libraries in giving musical programs, and they are also available for both lecture and concert appearances.

The Institute is open one night a week for students who are not free for day-time instruction and has branch for preparatory work in Cleveland Heights.

There is a serious need at the Institute for scholarship aid as there are a large number of talented young students without financial means to equip themselves for their profession. The school does have, however, a number of loan scholarships at the disposal of the director. They are not awarded after competition but upon proof of musical talent and such other qualities of mind and character as are necessary to a high degree of artistship. Free competitive scholarships are also offered in all departments to full course students.

Student orchestras and choruses are conducted at the school as part of the general training of all students but they are open to a limited number of outsiders who can pass the requirements and desire the training.

Activities listed below are given throughout the regular school year and intensive courses are offered each year in the annual six weeks' summer school. Regular four-year courses lead to a degree of Bachelor of Music. Public

FINE ARTS IN CLEVELAND

School Music course leads to degree of Bachelor of Science in education conferred by Western Reserve University. In addition to the regular courses leading to degrees, there are orchestra, opera, primary and intermediate departments. Private and class lessons are given in piano, violin, voice, cello, organ, wind and brass instruments, theory, harmony, composition, eurhythmics, ensemble, choral work, pedagogy and languages.

Lectures and recitals are given without charge to pupils.

"The Institute is a charter member of the National Association of Schools of Music in which membership is open only to those schools offering complete musical education. The Institute is affiliated with Western Reserve University in its department of music education offering a four year course for music supervisors.

The Institute places particular emphasis on creative work in the theory and composition department which has always been under the direction of a distinguished composer. Ernest Bloch, Quincy Porter and Herbert Elwell, three outstanding American composers, have been the three directors of this work at the School."

LITERATURE

Cleveland authors made contributions in varied fields during 1930. A representative, though by no means exhaustive, listing of authors and titles follows:

Angell, Hildegarde	Simon Bolivar, South American liberator
Bailey, Henry T.	Famous paintings: landscapes
Blanchard, Ferdinand Q.	Jesus and the world's quests
Bushnell, Nelson S.	The historical background of English literature

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Collins, L. F.	The little theatre in school
Cooke, Edmund	Nature trails in Cleveland
Culler, Arthur J.	Creative religious literature
Duffy, Herbert S.	William Howard Taft
Foster, Finley M. K.	Victorian prose
Gregory, William M.	Visual education in Europe
Harmon, Fred J., jt. author, Thomas, L. J.	Wreck of the <i>Dumaru</i>
Harrington, Mildred M.	Ring-a-round, a collection of verse for boys and girls
Holmes, Thomas J.	Increase Mather, his works
Horton, Anna V.	My picture story book, III
Hulme, Wm. H.	Some of the most popular English verse and stanza forms
Luckiesh, Matthew	Artificial sunlight
Marshall, John	Vagabond de luxe
Myers, Garry C.	The modern parent
Persing, Ellis C.	Elementary science by grades: book one
Post, Charles A.	Doan's Corners and the city four miles west
Silver, Abba H.	Religion in a changing world.
Stratton, Clarence	Robert the Roundhead
Thompson, Allison	Man and wealth
Todd, T. Wingate	Behavior patterns of the alimentary tract
Tracy, Jane A. F.	See China with me
West, Marietta Hyde, jt. author, McKittrick, May	English composition

DANCING

During the year three notable programs were given by famous dancers. In April Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman appeared at the Museum of Art in a program titled "The Dance as an Art Form." In October La Argentina gave a spirited program at the Public Music Hall; and in December Yvonne Georgi and Harold Kreutzberg appeared for a short time at the Ohio Theatre.

CHAPTER VI

SOCIAL WORK IN GREATER CLEVELAND

SOCIAL work, because of its close relation to other fields of endeavor—industrial and civic—during the entire year of 1930 had to adjust and readjust its programs in keeping with ever-increasing demands and decreasing earnings. The increased needs caused by the wide-spread unemployment focused attention of everyone on measures for relieving the situation. This was especially shown in the spectacular success of the twelfth annual Community Fund campaign held in November, 1930, which attracted nation-wide comment and interest. The total sum raised was the largest ever subscribed up to that time by any city for current local social welfare and relief purposes.

The early planning of measures for the care of the homeless man, the close cooperation between the municipal and county officials with private agencies on matters such as care of the homeless, unemployment registration and needs of dependent children, and the careful work of the family service agencies while bearing the brunt of the relief needs, were factors in averting hysteria and half-thought-out programs to meet these relief needs. Pan-handling and the establishment of bread lines were reduced to a minimum.

Realization on the part of social agencies that a large

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

amount of duplication was possible in the care of the homeless man and that the resultant cost to the community would be large, gave the impetus for the organization in March of a Central Bureau for the Homeless at 2164 Chester Avenue. The objects of the Bureau are to prevent duplication in dealing with the homeless man; to render case work service; and to obtain a complete picture of the homeless man situation in Cleveland. The agencies cooperating in the establishment of the Bureau were the Associated Charities, Jewish Social Service Bureau, Red Cross Home Service Section, Salvation Army, Travelers' Aid Society, Goodwill Industries, City Mission, Brotherhood Club, Police Department and the Welfare Federation. In its first year of operation 23,000 interviews were made by the staff of three trained case workers and four registrars.

Appropriations of \$15,000 each were made by the City Council and the County Commissioners to the Wayfarers' Lodge to assist in caring for homeless and transient men. On December 8th a remodeled building adjoining the Lodge was opened, increasing the capacity from 250 to 900. Use of this building was given by Mrs. Chester C. Bolton and Mrs. Dudley S. Blossom. In order to care adequately for the unemployed homeless man, the policy of length of stay was extended to an indefinite period. Case work service is furnished by the Central Bureau. A program of entertainments — including a weekly stunt night, checkers tournaments and similar events — was arranged throughout the winter.

The needs of the homeless girl and woman were also

SOCIAL WORK IN GREATER CLEVELAND

considered. A special Committee, appointed by the Welfare Federation, made a study of all applications coming to the Y.W.C.A., Women's Bureau, Associated Charities, Travelers' Aid Society and Salvation Army during one week of December and also for the following month of January. It was found that there were sufficient facilities for the temporary care of non-residents; that the needs centered on the unemployed resident girl or woman, many of whom had families relying on them for their livelihood.

The Y.W.C.A. established a Friendly Service Bureau on January 1st to give case work service to the applicants for work and for relief. A trained case worker was placed in charge. Also the Y.W.C.A. Educational Department established a program of daytime classes of recreation, study and amusement for girls with enforced leisure time. Classes in cooking, sewing, practice in typing, short-hand and business English and games were made available without cost to girls at the Central, West Side and Northeast Branches.

In the early winter a City Committee on Employment was organized by the Mayor and the City Manager. Three committees were established — one on Casual Employment, a second dealing with Private Employers, and a third on Public Works. A registration of the unemployed was taken. Six thousand men registered on October 8th, 9th and 10th, and 11,000 on November 14th. The City Council voted \$950,000 in bonds to employ unskilled labor in the city streets and parks. The men registered as unemployed were selected to work in shifts of three days each. Approximately 144,000 days' work was thus provided.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Representative social agency executives served on the Committee on Casual Employment and assisted in the program to address organizations, church groups and to give radio talks in order to urge the giving of temporary and permanent jobs. The Committee on Private Employment, composed of representatives from 50 of the largest companies in Cleveland, endeavored to stimulate the idea of "staggering" employment in the large industries. The Committee on Public Works kept in touch with the Board of Education, County government and the various municipalities surrounding Cleveland to encourage and to coordinate the doing of public work in all these units.

The program of tax levies and bond issues bearing directly on health and welfare, submitted to the voters of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County at the November election and approved by them, was of vital importance to Cleveland social work and received the active support of the social agencies. These issues were:

.3 mill County tax levy for Health and Welfare.

.6 mill City tax levy for general purposes.

.1 mill Metropolitan Park tax levy.

\$1,850,000 bond issue for Juvenile Court, Detention Home and other buildings in the proposed County Welfare group.

\$1,250,000 hospital bond issue for (1) a new tuberculosis building to replace present fire trap at City Hospital; and (2) new hospital for aged sick at City Infirmary.

A site facing on three streets — Cedar Avenue, East 22nd Street, and Central Avenue — has since been secured

SOCIAL WORK IN GREATER CLEVELAND

for the County Welfare group, including the Juvenile Court, the Detention Home, Mothers' Pension Bureau, County Child Welfare Board and the Blind Relief and Soldiers' Relief Departments.

A comparative study of the four major sources of income for social and health work in Cleveland, public and private, for 1924 and 1929 was made by the Welfare Federation. The summary on page 152 shows the income for operation of local Community Fund agencies, other private agencies doing similar work, and paralleling governmental departments such as City Hospital, Mothers' Pension Bureau, school and city playgrounds, Warrensville Infirmary and others, with increases and decreases over the six-year period.

Recognition by public authorities of the justice of claims for increased support of mothers' pensions, care of dependent children, public health nursing, school health services and playgrounds, has made possible increases in the face of restrictive tax limitations. A 50% increase in endowment income is shown for the six years which indicates the fallacy of the prediction that the Community Fund plan discourages endowments. The increase in earnings comes largely as a result of added hospital capacity and greater earning resources of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. There is also considerable increase for the Community Fund. The summary shows that the progress of social work depends not on one or two but on all four sources of income.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

SUMMARY OF 1924 AND 1929 CURRENT INCOME OF CLEVELAND SOCIAL AND HEALTH AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, WITH INCREASES AND DECREASES SHOWN IN DOLLARS AND PER CENT.
 These data include the income for operation of local Community Fund agencies, other private agencies doing similar work, and paralleling government departments such as City Hospital, Mothers' Pensions, School and City Playgrounds, Warrensville Infirmary, etc.)

		Taxes	Community	Other	Earned	Total	Total
		Endowment	Fund	Sources	Income	Income	Expense
Dependency	1924	\$ 756,027	\$ 494,378	\$ 1,468,876	\$ 143,617	\$ 380,198	\$ 3,243,096
	1929	1,238,480	673,301	1,685,478	191,050	398,712	4,187,021
	Increase	\$ 482,453	\$ 178,923	\$ 216,602	\$ 47,433	\$ 18,514	\$ 943,925
	Increase	64%	36%	15%	33%	5%	29%
Delinquency	1924	\$ 55,350	\$ 5,340	\$ 187,684	\$ 1,752	\$ 44,151	\$ 294,277
	1929	70,150	9,399	231,891	5,475	51,338	368,253
	Increase	\$ 14,800	\$ 4,059	\$ 44,207	\$ 3,723	\$ 7,187	\$ 73,976
	Increase	27%	76%	24%	212%	16%	25%
Health	1924	\$ 1,671,909	\$ 523,955	\$ 898,188	\$ 30,400	\$ 3,030,269	\$ 6,154,721
	1929	2,003,938	812,941	1,019,235	106,157	3,885,286	7,827,557
	Increase	\$ 332,029	\$ 288,986	\$ 121,047	\$ 75,757	\$ 855,017	\$ 1,672,836
	Increase	20%	55%	13%	249%	28%	27%
Character	1924	\$ 217,031	\$ 89,053	\$ 744,133	\$ 27,461	\$ 1,164,399	\$ 2,242,077
Building	1929	340,755	94,321	776,098	31,691	1,285,644	2,528,509
	Increase	\$ 123,724	\$ 5,268	\$ 31,965	\$ 4,230	\$ 121,245	\$ 286,432
	Increase	57%	6%	4%	15%	10%	13%
Joint Finance and	1924	\$ 2,700,317	\$ 1,115,109	\$ 3,741,695	\$ 7,502	\$ 39,305	\$ 492,004
Coordination	1929	3,653,323	1,598,585	4,120,056	4,500	61,966	482,443
	Increase	\$ 6,240	-\$35,460	-\$3,002	\$ 22,661	-\$9,561	-\$14,787
	Increase	262%	-8%	-40%	58%	-2%	-3%
Grand Total	1924	\$ 953,006	\$ 483,476	\$ 378,361	\$ 128,141	\$ 1,024,624	\$ 2,967,608
	Increase	35%	43%	10%	61%	22%	24%

SOCIAL WORK IN GREATER CLEVELAND

In the annual Welfare Federation fall budget review it was estimated that the 1930 deficits of agencies for the relief of dependent families and the care of dependent children would exceed \$500,000 and in addition 1931 needs would continue at this rate even though economic conditions improved. Accordingly the Community Fund undertook the raising of a normal requirement of \$4,650,000 and also a special emergency appeal of \$750,000 which would help meet the 1930 deficits and provide some additional relief funds for 1931. The Welfare Federation Budget sub-Committees, in reviewing the needs, found it necessary to urge every possible reduction in non-relief expenditures and to outline certain principles governing all agencies — such as no extensions of service, no new positions and no salary increases to be allowed. Cuts of ten per cent or more were made in the contribution budgets of all non-dependency agencies. These cuts in contribution budgets resulted in the following percentage of reduction in the total expenditures of the agencies:

Field of Service	Per Cent Reduction From 1930 Contribution Budget	Per Cent Change From 1930 Total Expenditures
Health Promotion.....	14.4	-4.4
Settlements.....	9.2	-6.6
General Recreation.....	9.9	+ .3
Adult Institutions.....	.4	-2.1
Hospitals.....	6.2	+ .1
Miscellaneous.....	9.8	-5.9

THE TWELFTH COMMUNITY FUND CAMPAIGN

Working with thoroughness and enthusiasm, the volunteer campaign forces of the Community Fund

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

under the veteran leadership of Charles E. Adams, General Chairman, and Randolph Eide, Campaign Chairman, brought in a clear over-subscription of both regular and special goals on scheduled time for a grand total of \$5,426,000. The subscribers numbered 486,647, exceeding the total of any previous year excepting 1929 when the number reached 504,947.

The chief innovation in campaign methods was the plan for the \$750,000 Special Fund, to which 2,822 subscriptions were made. These were mainly from substantial donors, agreeing to underwrite the full amount, if raised. Administration of this fund is in the hands of a committee of five Fund officials, Warren S. Hayden serving as its Chairman. By agreement with contributors, \$300,000 of the Fund was applied on the 1930 emergency deficits, the balance being held available, subject to demonstrated needs during 1931, for unemployment relief purposes.

A gratifying feature of the campaign was the great achievement of the Industrial Division, which, under the handicap of greatly reduced company payrolls, secured 216,343 pledges from wage earners and other employes totaling \$1,048,479.40, a net increase of about \$100,000 over the record figure of the previous year. Metropolitan and Schools Divisions also showed marked improvement in their results, while Division A practically held its own in relation to the regular goal in addition to securing over \$730,000 in pledges to the special fund.

Pledge payment receipts during 1930 were almost on a par with those of the previous year, notwithstanding the radical change in economic conditions.

SOCIAL WORK IN GREATER CLEVELAND

The Fund's double victory in 1930 was the second consecutive campaign achievement in the face of great odds created by the prolonged business depression. Again the people of Cleveland demonstrated a high degree of confidence and loyalty on behalf of their Community Fund.

JEWISH WELFARE FEDERATION

The Charles Eisenman Award for 1930 was presented to Mr. Samuel Mather in November "in recognition of his leadership as Honorary Chairman of the Community Fund, through which the community responsibilities of Cleveland for the social welfare of its citizens are recognized and met and through which the people of Cleveland are led into constructive thinking along social and civic lines and are being welded into a fellowship of service."

The Orthodox Old Home opened a new hospital unit which will accommodate 35 men, giving needed hospital care to the aged and infirm of that institution.

WELFARE FEDERATION

A study of the demands for hospital service in the downtown area was made in the spring under the auspices of a joint committee of the Hospital Council and the Welfare Federation Ways and Means Committee in an effort to see what would be the effect of the removal of Lakeside Hospital to the University Circle district. During the month of January information was noted on cards for all emergency cases cared for by all the hospitals and a re-check was made on Lakeside Hospital for the month

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

of March. Information on the source of the accident, the patient, and his address, was gathered. The facts revealed that the removal of Lakeside Hospital facilities from the downtown district will produce a decided health hazard. It was found that Lakeside Hospital cared for 39% of all emergency cases originating in this district and Lakeside and Charity Hospitals together cared for 91%. The burden could not be assumed by Charity Hospital since its present volume already constituted an exceedingly difficult problem.

The Committee made a report to Director Blossom recommending that steps be taken to provide a Central Emergency Hospital of 150 beds located in the area bounded by the Cuyahoga River, East 55th Street, Lake Erie and Kingsbury Run. Attention was also directed to the pressing need of a city-wide ambulance service as an adjunct to the Central Emergency Hospital.

The City Council, to meet the emergency situation, reserved 50 beds at City Hospital for emergency cases. These 50 beds were a part of a 210-bed newly constructed unit for chronic cases. In June the Municipal Department of Public Safety instituted motor ambulance service, replacing the use of patrol wagons for transportation of the sick and injured to hospitals. Four ambulances were purchased and stationed at Precincts 1, 5, 8 and 13.

In the formation of the Case Work Conference in May, 1930, another group of public and private agencies organized under the Welfare Federation for the promotion of increased standards of work, understanding on the

SOCIAL WORK IN GREATER CLEVELAND

part of the agency and the public, and for the study of common problems. Membership in the Conference consists of one lay member of the Board and an executive from each agency granted delegate membership in the Conference, and a limited number of members-at-large elected annually. The organization members were Associated Charities, Child Guidance Clinic, Children's Bureau, County Board of Child Welfare, Cleveland Branch American Association of Social Workers, Humane Society, Jewish Social Service Bureau, Juvenile Court, Travelers' Aid Society, Red Cross Home Service Section, Welfare Association for Jewish Children, Women's Protective Association.

The objects of the Conference are to make studies within the field of case work or related subjects, either at the request of the Federation or on its own initiative; to give member agencies an opportunity of mutual understanding; to serve as a coordinating center for them; and to render such other services as the Conference may from time to time determine.

Important problems presented for consideration by the Conference were proposed legislation for poor relief and later the question of outdoor relief and the relationship between public and private groups in Cleveland for responsibility for assistance to destitute families.

A most interesting development, and the result of much study and consideration, has been the formation of the Association for Informal Health and Parent Educa-

tion as a coordinating group for the educational activities previously carried on by the Red Cross Teaching Center, the Child Training Committee and the Cleveland Social Hygiene Association, and the integration of the educational work under a Division of Informal Adult Education of Cleveland College. Three departments were formed under this Division — Health, Parent Education, and Social Hygiene — to organize and provide leadership for classes, study groups, lectures and institutes in those fields. The charter membership of the Association for Informal Health and Parent Education was composed of three representatives elected by each of the three organizations — Red Cross Teaching Center, Child Training Committee and Social Hygiene Association; — together with one representative from the following — Child Guidance Clinic, Anti-Tuberculosis League, Child Health Association; and three members-at-large. The new Association will function as an advisory and promotional group to the Division of Informal Adult Education of Cleveland College.

A recommendation of the Group Work Conference, organized in 1929, was made to the Metropolitan Park Board for the establishment of a Department of Recreation and the employment of a Director of Recreation. It was pointed out that the employment of a Recreation Director would help give direction both to the recreational activities and to the physical development of the Metropolitan Park system; that such a step was needed now and would become increasingly necessary as the demand for

SOCIAL WORK IN GREATER CLEVELAND

park facilities and privileges increased and conflicts in that demand arose.

As anticipated, the national registration of social statistics was taken over by the U.S. Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, on July 1st. The Welfare Federation was asked to continue as supervisor of the collection of data from the public and private social agencies in this district. The Director of the Welfare Federation serves as Chairman of the National Committee appointed by the U.S. Children's Bureau to supervise this project.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

The severity of the strain upon family service agencies is indicated in the following tabulation of applications made to the Associated Charities during the months, October, 1930, to February, 1931, inclusive:

October, 1930.....	2,736
November.....	3,596
December.....	5,528
January, 1931.....	4,821
February.....	3,951

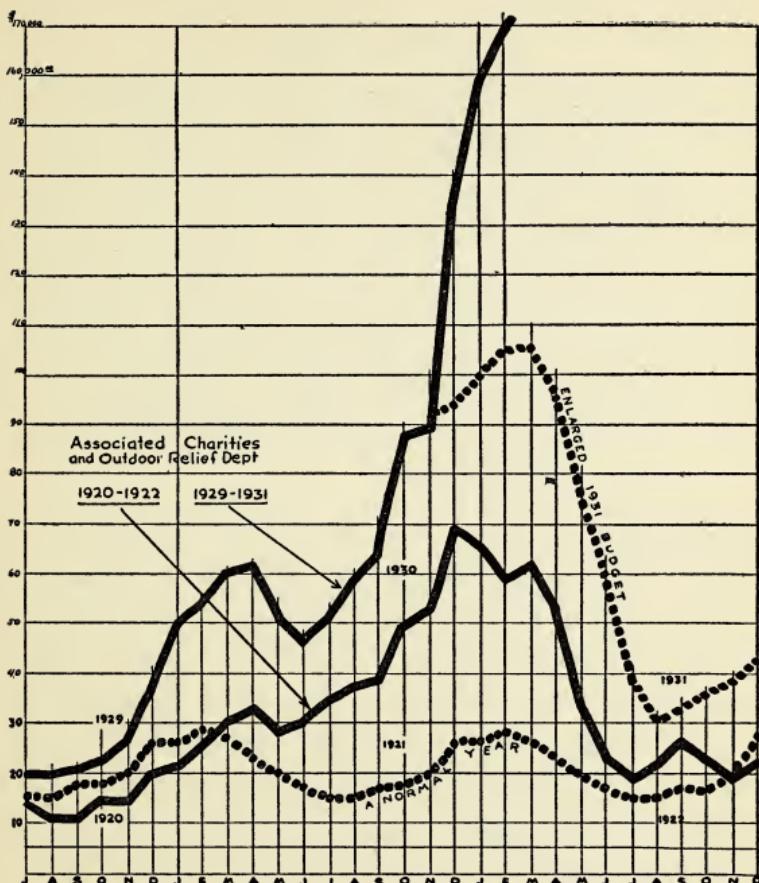
Families under care in January totalled 9,260, of which 7,168 required material relief. For the year 1930, the number of families receiving major care was 10,926 and the total amount of material relief given to families was \$809,129 as contrasted with \$280,054 in 1929. With

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

the huge load of daily applications and an increasing total of families receiving major care, the Associated Charities family rehabilitation service suffered because of the necessity of caring for emergency relief needs. A graphic picture of the situation to February 15, 1931, is shown on page 161.

One of the methods used by the Associated Charities to assist in securing jobs for the bread-winners of the families under care was the organization of district employment managers' committees, following the experiment tried out in its Northeast District the previous winter. Weekly meetings of the employment managers of the different industries represented in a district, and the Associated Charities visitors, were arranged for the discussion of actual unemployment problems with which the agency was struggling. Family situations in which unemployment was the major difficulty would be presented, including the work history of the unemployed person and the type of work he is capable of doing. Considerable emphasis was placed on situations where tension in the home had resulted from the unemployment. Not only were these conferences helpful in securing jobs for some of the men in the families but they assisted the case worker in her methods of treatment and helped the employment managers to gain an insight into the service, family agencies are called upon to give and the real results of unemployment — emotional conflicts, sense of inferiority and gradual lessening of morale. Five districts organized employment managers' committees in the year 1930-31.

SOCIAL WORK IN GREATER CLEVELAND



The upper black line shows actual relief expenditures of the Associated Charities from July, 1929, to February 15, 1931. Figures at the left indicate expenditures in thousands of dollars.

The lower dotted line represents average relief expenditures of the Charities in a normal year. The lower black line shows combined expenditures of the Charities and the municipal outdoor relief department in the 1921 depression.

The upper dotted line indicates the budgeted monthly total allotted the Associated Charities by the Welfare Federation. The latter amount includes \$300,000 from the 1930 Fund emergency campaign.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

CHILD CARE

The outstanding characteristic of the children's field in 1930 was the tremendous demand for care for children. The increased demands due to the economic depression, especially because relatives as well as foster parents could no longer continue to care for the children as formerly, resulted in a serious situation for all needy children. The institutions working in cooperation with the Children's Bureau were filled to capacity and the Humane Society, to meet the emergent demands for foster home care, was forced to incur a large deficit.

The program of the County Child Welfare Board, established in January, 1930 (see 1929 Year Book), developed apace under Mr. James E. Ewers, a trained and experienced children's agency executive, and a staff of workers trained in the child care field, secured largely from local agencies — the Humane Society, Children's Bureau and Welfare Association for Jewish Children. By December 31, 1930, 1,082 children were under care and their expenditures up to that time totaled \$248,291. The assumption of complete responsibility for the direct control and supervision of dependent children through public taxation has been of tremendous help in this year of increased needs.

A substantial bequest for bettering the physical condition and giving protection to sick, crippled and needy children in Cleveland was included in the will of the late Harry Coulby, to be administered by the Cleveland Foundation. In anticipation of income from their bequest the Founda-

SOCIAL WORK IN GREATER CLEVELAND

tion voted to have a study made of child welfare needs in the community. With Dr. C. C. Carstens, Director of the Child Welfare League of America, as consultant, and under the general direction of Miss Katharine P. Hewins of the Church Home Society, Boston, Mass., a study staff was organized and extensive information obtained as to the present resources and needs in the child care field. The recommendations of the study were made available to the child-caring agencies of the Welfare Federation and the Jewish Welfare Federation which cooperated in the study.

Litigation regarding an alleged heir to the estate of Mr. Coulby delayed receipt of any funds from this source by the Cleveland Foundation during 1930.

The first national conference on research on the period of adolescence was held in October under the auspices of Western Reserve University and the Brush Foundation. The Conference, which was composed of a group of nationally prominent physicians, psychologists and educators, immediately went into scientific session with a carefully arranged program designed to define our present knowledge of adolescence and to indicate lines of profitable endeavor.

This was followed on November 18th by a symposium for the interpretation of the findings of the Conference on Adolescence to the social workers, educators and other groups of interested persons.

The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, called by President Hoover in November,

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

drew from Cleveland for a great deal of report material and for members of sub-Committees of the four main divisions — Medical Service; Public Health Service and Administration; Education and Training; The Handicapped: Prevention, Maintenance, Protection. In addition other representatives from the social service, health, and educational fields were named as delegates.

A Mental Hygiene Clinic was opened by the Board of Education in November with Dr. H. W. Newell, psychiatrist, formerly Director of the Virginia State Mental Hygiene Clinic. Two of the visiting teachers were assigned half time to the Clinic which handles school referrals of children showing behavior and personality difficulties.

A unique experiment was tried in holding a joint annual meeting by four child care agencies in the place of four individual luncheon meetings, which have become so popular as a method of informing the community on the work of an agency. The solid front of child care work in Cleveland — physical, mental and social was represented in the meeting held early in March. The participating agencies were the Children's Bureau, Child Guidance Clinic, Child Health Association and Cleveland Humane Society. Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau was the speaker.

Increased facilities for the care of colored unmarried mothers was made possible by the removal of the Salvation Army Mary B. Talbert Home from rented quarters to the building at 5905 Kinsman Road, made available through the opening of the new Salvation Army Booth Memorial Home on Torbenson Drive.

SOCIAL WORK IN GREATER CLEVELAND

Recognition was given to the Rev. C. H. LeBlond, Director of Catholic Charities, through his appointment as one of the four American delegates selected by the Secretary of Labor, John J. Davis, to attend the Pan-American Conference of Child Welfare in July at Lima, Peru.

The appointment of Dorothy Doan Henry, Chief of the Women's Bureau, Cleveland Police Department, to the superintendency of the Girls' Industrial School at Delaware, Ohio, was of significance because of Miss Henry's professional training and previous experience with children's and girls' work in Cleveland.

HEALTH PROMOTION

Among the activities to get at the causes of disease should be mentioned the diphtheria prevention campaign and the study of heart diseases. An intensive diphtheria prevention campaign was carried on by the Cleveland Health Council during the summer months, resulting in doubling the number of children all over the city immunized against diphtheria by their family physicians.

A city-wide study of the prevalence and the type of heart diseases was conducted by the Heart Disease Committee of the Anti-Tuberculosis League in cooperation with the Academy of Medicine. This Committee had been formed because statistics indicated heart diseases as the most serious factor in mortality and morbidity tables in this community. Physicians and hospitals were asked to report on cases under treatment on April 15, 1930. The data secured were analyzed by the Cleveland Health Council and a report issued.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Demographical studies were aided greatly by the publication of Population by Census Tracts, Cleveland and Vicinity, with Street Index. During the past five years Cleveland has become the outstanding census tract city in the United States. It is said that the geographical distribution of social and health data has been more completely worked out and is available to a greater extent through the efforts of the Cleveland Health Council than is the case in any other city in the United States.

A survey of all work for the tuberculous in Cleveland was made possible for the Anti-Tuberculosis League through the generosity of Mrs. W. H. Merriam, who financed the study in memory of her husband, Dr. Walter H. Merriam, the first secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis League. Dr. Ira V. Hiscock, Associate Professor of Public Health, School of Medicine, Yale University, was secured to direct the survey which included a study of methods of handling tuberculosis in Cleveland, extent of sanatorium care, out-patient care, and preventive work. The Health Council cooperated in preparing two statistical reports from the information secured through cooperation of the Academy of Medicine, private physicians, public and private agencies. These reports were — Analysis of 1928-1929 Tuberculosis Cards Removed Because of Death, Cleveland, Ohio, and Analysis of Cases of Tuberculosis Cared for in Hospitals and Other Institutions in and about Cleveland, December 15, 1930. Several of Dr. Hiscock's recommendations have already been put into operation.

SOCIAL WORK IN GREATER CLEVELAND

Other reports prepared by the Division of Statistics and Research of the Health Council are: Condition of the Teeth of Children, Ohio; Death Rates and Important Causes of Death, Cleveland, Ohio, 1900-1929; Preliminary Study of Various Indices of Economic Status.

The City of Cleveland Division of Health budget for 1931 was increased \$20,800, the largest increase being \$6,700 for milk for babies taken to the Infant Welfare Centers. The Bureau of Tuberculosis budget was increased, making possible additional personnel for the newly established Contact Clinic to be installed at Babies' and Children's Dispensary. The equipment for this clinic has already been provided for by bond issue funds.

As an outgrowth of the study of tonsil clinics in the suburban area made by a committee of the Academy of Medicine, all tonsillectomies were performed in hospitals instead of school house clinics as formerly. A total of 476 cases was taken care of in Cleveland hospitals. A trained social worker was secured part-time to make calls in homes and to contact physicians.

The resignations of Dr. Roger G. Perkins, for 20 years Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, School of Medicine, W.R.U., and Dr. H. L. Rockwood, Commissioner of Health for the City of Cleveland for 13 years, and the death of Dr. Carl A. Hamann, Surgical Chief of Staff, Charity and City Hospitals, necessitated new appointees for these positions of importance in the medical field. Dr. Harold J. Knapp, Chief of Food and Drug Administration and in charge of Laboratories, was

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

appointed Commissioner of Health, Dr. Frederick C. Herrick, Chief of Surgical Division of Charity Hospital, and Dr. James A. Doull, Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine.

HOSPITALS

The record of hospital service in 1930, as in other fields of social service, reflects the economic depression. The hospitals were taxed quite heavily to provide more free service both for the In-Patient and Out-Patient Departments. The comparison with 1929 is as follows:

Hospital Days' Care —	1930	1929	Increase
Free.....	241,639	195,225	24%
Clinic Visits.....	463,548	384,792	20%

With the opening for service in January, 1931, of Lakeside Hospital (a general hospital of 313 beds) and the Leonard C. Hanna House (a private pavillion of 63 beds) on Adelbert Road, following the opening in September, 1930, of a four-unit nurses' home — Flora Stone Mather House, Kate Hanna Harvey House, Isabelle Hampton Robb House and Isabelle Wetmore Lowman House — the Medical Center group of Western Reserve University (for which a 1927 campaign secured eight million dollars) became a reality. The greatest helps that the sciences have to offer have been utilized in the planning, construction and equipment of each unit. The set-up thus provided is one of the most outstanding in the country for the care of the sick, the instruction of doctors and nurses, and the study of the cure and prevention of disease.

SOCIAL WORK IN GREATER CLEVELAND

Improved facilities were completed or anticipated by several other hospitals. In August, St. Alexis Hospital dedicated a \$350,000 nurses' home located on McBride Avenue. The Babies' and Children's Hospital in the early summer completed additional facilities on its sixth and seventh floors, providing more facilities chiefly for laboratories and the X-ray department.

A five-story building to provide added facilities for service and for the sisters of Charity Hospital was begun in the early summer. This is the last unit to be erected as a result of the \$1,500,000 campaign in 1926. Although pledge payments had not been completed, approval was given for the construction of the building in order that employment might be provided for Cleveland labor and advantage taken of the low cost of building materials. Much needed additional space for the Dispensary will be provided in the new building as well as quarters for the sisters, a chapel, a modern kitchen, pharmacy, and other service rooms.

The U.S. Marine Hospital, at Fairmount Road and East 124th Street, was dedicated in July. Built at a cost of \$1,800,000 and from the proceeds of the sale of the former site on Lakeside Avenue and East 12th Street, this is one of the finest government hospitals in the country. The capacity was increased to 150 beds. Poly-clinic Hospital, formerly the Hospital Clinic, located at 8008 Euclid Avenue, was opened early in February at 6606 Carnegie Avenue. General hospital and clinic service is provided.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Huron Road Hospital held a successful campaign in May for \$875,000 to augment their resources on hand for the building of a 204 bed hospital at Belmore and Terrace Roads, East Cleveland. The administrative officers of East Cleveland, in lieu of building a municipal hospital, made available property for a nurses' home bequeathed to the city for that purpose. A bequest of \$130,000 from the estate of Mrs. Letta E. Cooley was also made available to Huron Road Hospital when the City of East Cleveland abandoned its project of a municipal hospital. The plans call for a seven-story hospital, a maintenance building, and later, a five-story nurses' home.

A campaign for \$500,000 was conducted by Glenville Hospital in June to secure funds to replace the present facilities with a 125 bed hospital of modern construction.

A significant event was the taking over of Lakewood Hospital in January, 1931, by the City of Lakewood with a Board of Trustees appointed by the mayor. The hospital had been a financially participating member of the Welfare Federation since 1919.

Three changes in hospital administration personnel occurred. Mr. Frank E. Chapman, Superintendent of Mt. Sinai Hospital since its opening in 1915, was appointed Director of University Hospitals; Dr. H. L. Rockwood became Superintendent of Mt. Sinai Hospital; and Mr. R. A. Ryden, formerly with Deaconess Hospital, Minneapolis, Superintendent of Lutheran Hospital.

Anticipating the completion of the various units in the University Hospitals Medical Center and the develop-

SOCIAL WORK IN GREATER CLEVELAND

ment of dispensary service at that location, the Board of Babies' and Children's Hospital gave consideration to the future of the Babies' Dispensary, 2500 East 35th Street. With the transfer of babies' work to the new dispensary at the Medical Center, the Board found itself unable to finance continued operation at the old location as well. The City of Cleveland was therefore asked to take over the 35th Street dispensary. Negotiations followed and in January the administration of the 35th Street dispensary was assumed by the City. An appropriation of \$15,000 was made for maintenance, supplemented by contributions of \$5,000 each from the Welfare Federation and the University Hospitals.

An analysis of the cost of hospital care of new born infants was made by Worth L. Howard of the Welfare Federation staff. This study, unique in its field, resulted from the discussions of the Joint Committee on Hospital Budgeting of the Welfare Federation and the Cleveland Hospital Council.

A revision of the standard procedure for statistical and financial accounting and for operation, became effective with the beginning of the year 1931. This revision was adopted by the Accounting Committee of the Hospital Council and accepted by 17 hospitals.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS

Extension of activities to meet the needs of shifts in population was again noticed early in 1930 when Goodrich House opened a branch at 15813 Ivanhoe Road, Collinwood, to act as a connecting link with that fast-

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

growing neighborhood, mainly of Croatians and Lithuanians.

Perhaps the most outstanding activity in the social settlement field in recent years was the collection of material on the effects of unemployment for the National Federation of Settlements. During the fall of 1929, five Cleveland settlements sent in case stories of families in their neighborhoods who were affected by unemployment and whom they knew intimately. This material was incorporated in the body of data used by Clinch Calkins as the basis for her story, "Some Folks Won't Work," published in June. Several months later a compilation of the stories of 150 families was published as "Case Studies of Unemployment" by the Industrial Research Department, University of Pennsylvania. These are graphic pictures of the social and spiritual disintegration brought about through unemployment.

This indicates the interest of Cleveland social settlements in the larger aspects of unemployment to which their neighborhood experience and point of view enables them to make a distinct contribution.

SOCIAL SERVICE CLEARING HOUSE

Among the agencies celebrating anniversaries during 1930 was the Social Service Clearing House which was organized January 25, 1910, by the Committee on Co-operation of the Associated Charities. During its first year 13,675 inquiries were received from 21 agencies. In 1930 from a file of approximately 500,000 index cards, a staff of fourteen clerks answered 176,848 inquiries from

SOCIAL WORK IN GREATER CLEVELAND

150 different agencies — this means through the medium of the telautograph, five telephones, messenger service and mail, one inquiry every 50 seconds of the working day. Out of every 100 inquiries 67 were known to more than one agency.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCES, W.R.U.

Special training in rural nursing was established in the spring for students in the course in public health nursing. This has been made possible through the cooperation of the Board of Health of Lorain County. The Visiting Nurse Association of Cleveland has appointed on its staff a nurse who holds the Certificate in Public Health Nursing and the degree of Master of Science in Social Administration from the School of Applied Social Sciences and who has also had the year's course in psychiatric social work.

The opening of the new units of the University Hospitals now provides unusual facilities as a teaching center for students in the course in medical social work.

Twelve hundred and eighty students in all have been enrolled from the founding of the School in 1916 to the close of the year 1929-1930. The enrollment from year to year has gone up almost uniformly. The registration for the year 1930-1931 is two hundred and fifty-nine, the largest number in the history of the school.

A study of the School of Applied Social Sciences, undertaken primarily as an inventory of its progress and achievements since its establishment in 1916, was made

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

in 1930 by the Dean, Dr. James Elbert Cutler, and Dr. Maurice R. Davie of Yale University. This study, which is now in printed form, is interesting not only in that it shows the place of the School in the community but in that it also gives illuminating information on the careers of former students as to geographical distribution, positions held, and salaries received.

Two publications by members of the faculty in group work are indicative of the research that is being carried on in that field: "Wawokiye Camp" by Wilber I. Newstetter with the collaboration of Marc J. Feldstein; and "The Group Records of Four Clubs at the University Neighborhood Centers" prepared by students in the course in group work.

* * *

The year 1930 closed with an accumulating burden of distress and need and with the social agencies, public and private, striving to carry on as best they could under the circumstances, with fine courage and persistence. Although there was no way of knowing just what the year 1931 would demand, the hope was manifest on the part of all organizations that preventive programs, such as those looking toward the maintenance of health and the constructive use of leisure time, can be maintained to counteract the destructive forces of depression.

CHAPTER VII

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY FOR 1930

WRITING Cleveland's industrial and financial record for 1930 is at best an onerous task. There was little if anything to brighten the dark months. The most satisfactory accomplishment of the year was its ending.

This gloomy retrospection applied not only to Cleveland but to the rest of the nation and world. There was no end to the tales of bad business, unemployment and depression.

This was particularly noticeable because of the fact that 1930 was ushered in with a temporary spurt that seemed bound to prove true the prophecies made at the end of 1929 that business was on the upturn. It was on the upturn but only for the first quarter. Then it dropped lower than ever and continued sliding until December when it became apparent that the bottom of the toboggan had been reached and the upward climb was beginning. True, this upward climb seemed and was little more than a leveling off, but it was at least better than a further descent.

Because of the wide advertising given business conditions and further because of the weary months during which no improvement seemed to be in sight it was, perhaps, not generally realized that many of the lows of 1930 were considerably higher than those of 1921.

The Chamber of Commerce index of employment showed this clearly. The index for 1921 was an even 90. That for 1930 was 99.7 and what is even more significant four months in 1921 were lower than the lowest in 1930.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

Iron ore receipts, another important indicator, showed a similar surprising contrast. The Cleveland receipts for 1921 were 2,565,902 tons; for 1930, 7,374,894 tons. The lower lakes ports received 22,077,719 tons in 1921 and 46,117,152 in 1930.

Outbound freight by rail amounted to 8,164,242 tons in 1921 and 9,903,937 in 1930. Savings deposits nearly doubled, jumping from \$545,114,114 to \$967,053,759 and automobile ownership from 91,288 to 269,934.

People bought more last year than during 1921. The department store index for 1930 was 92.0 and for 1921, 84.1.

These figures show rather definitely that, bad as 1930 was, there have been other years that were even worse.

But there were some items on the credit side of the ledger. Cleveland solidified its position as a great rail center. Industry, in spite of the times, turned more seriously to the city as a site for manufacturing plants, sales and distribution offices.

Consolidations also strengthened some of the principle industries and redounded to the city's benefit.

The efforts to alleviate unemployment demonstrated in a gratifying way the fact that employers had a real interest in the welfare of their employes and were willing to make real sacrifices to keep things on as even a keel as possible.

IRON AND STEEL

The most spectacular event of the year was the battle over the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Corporation. Business

and professional giants were drawn into the picture. On the one side was The Bethlehem Steel Company seeking approval of a merger and on the other The Republic Steel Corporation, headed by Cyrus Eaton, fighting to prevent one.

Stockholders approved. A long drawn out legal battle resulted and the merger was declared invalid and a permanent injunction was granted.

Where one consolidation failed, others succeeded.

The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company bought the controlling interest in Corrigan-McKinney Steel Company. There was also an affiliation between Cleveland-Cliffs and Oglebay, Norton & Company.

Pickands, Mather & Company purchased a controlling interest in the Empire Steel Company with plants in Mansfield, Niles, Ashtabula and Cleveland.

The last year also saw the completion of the Republic Steel Corporation.

Otis Steel announced plans for a new continuous sheet mill costing \$5,000,000.

Pig Iron production for the year in the Cleveland district was some three-quarters of a million tons less than during 1929. The total for Cleveland and Lorain as compiled by The Iron Trade Review was 2,281,867 tons. Previous years showed: 1926, 2,844,830 gross tons; 1927, 2,654,198 gross tons; 1928, 2,992,043 gross tons; and 1929, 3,035,713 gross tons.

Iron ore receipts are shown in comparison with the totals of the past decade:

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORE MOVEMENT

Year	Total Receipts Lower Lake Ports	Received at Port of Cleveland	Received in Cleveland District*	All Other Ports
	Gross Tons	Gross Tons	Gross Tons	%
1920	57,941,954	7,857,163	30,153,979	52.04
1921	22,077,719	2,565,902	13,018,784	59.00
1922	42,187,097	7,175,070	25,289,533	59.95
1923	58,446,337	8,982,957	34,148,443	58.43
1924	42,197,336	6,556,372	25,538,768	60.52
1925	53,540,485	8,376,662	31,433,703	58.71
1926	57,952,476	9,615,812	34,248,367	59.09
1927	50,596,065	8,295,971	29,002,073	57.32
1928	53,441,065	9,375,764	29,451,482	55.11
1929	64,552,554	11,148,363	35,855,056	55.54
1930	46,117,152	7,374,894	25,200,761	54.65

Note — The weight of ore cargoes carried by lake steamships and receipts at lower lake docks is figured at one per cent less than the railroad weights of ore delivered by railroads to upper lake docks.

The upper railroad weights form the basis of the figure "total shipments, gross tons" as reported by the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association. Figures in the column above "total receipts, gross tons," have been adjusted to make them comparable with receipts at lower lake ports.

*Includes Cleveland, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Fairport and Lorain.

AUTOMOBILES

Local automobile parts manufacturers with severely curtailed production during the year were also late in feeling the effects in the business change. This was due in large part to the fact that car builders found themselves with large parts inventories on their hands at the time the bottom dropped out of the market.

With only four automobile manufacturers — Hupmobile, Jordan, Peerless and White — the city's total car production dropped to 26,250 units as compared to 50,683 in 1929.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY FOR 1930

Sales and registrations were:

AUTOMOBILES IN METROPOLITAN CLEVELAND

Year	Sales		Registrations	
	Commercial	Passenger	Commercial	Passenger
1920	.....	.....	16,049	76,629
1921	.....	.....	17,806	91,288
1922	.....	.....	19,921	109,191
1923	.....	*26,537	22,852	141,482
1924	.....	31,148	24,116	164,205
1925	.....	38,630	27,681	185,030
1926	.....	38,704	27,390	210,293
1927	2,904	32,250	27,347	225,697
1928	3,308	39,109	27,540	240,491
1929	4,642	51,554	29,464	264,317
1930	3,721	34,432	29,784	269,934

*April to December inclusive.

BANKS AND FINANCE

One of the paradoxes of 1930 was that while employment was at a low ebb, bank deposits showed a substantial increase and pushed Cleveland's total well towards the billion mark.

The year also was one of the few that was not marked by a merger of some importance.

Call money on the New York Exchange slid to 1½ per cent on June 26th, the low point since August, 1917.

Early in the year the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Bank was reorganized and its name changed to the Standard Trust Bank. Mr. C. Sterling Smith was named president. The bank also acquired the Nottingham Savings & Banking Company, the Commonwealth Sav-

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

ings & Loan Company and the Guarantee State Savings & Loan Company, bringing its total offices to seven.

The Midland Bank occupied its new 18-story building in the Terminal group.

The Central United National Bank acquired the Old Savings & Loan Company, giving it a total of seven offices; The Union Trust Company added one branch, making a total of twenty-three; the Guardian Trust Company now has nineteen, an addition of five, and the Cleveland Trust Company remains as in 1929 with 58 offices.

During the past decade Cleveland's banks have decreased in number from 23 to 17.

BANKING STATEMENT Of National and Savings Banks Combined

Year	Capital	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Deposits	Resources	No. of Banks
1920	\$32,633,333	\$43,046,105	\$591,771,931	\$ 789,187,276	23
1921	43,821,800	37,051,521	545,114,114	727,174,925	22
1922	46,975,000	39,384,542	641,564,448	797,199,527	18
1923	48,150,000	38,007,881	698,815,541	858,211,247	20
1924	48,350,000	40,597,855	757,865,732	940,042,957	20
1925	48,250,000	43,352,350	791,106,848	1,000,686,233	20
1926	47,870,700	42,090,141	836,449,080	1,037,870,733	18
1927	49,500,000	46,488,096	884,730,940	1,091,999,265	18
1928	49,275,000	50,030,332	933,577,712	1,161,600,064	17
1929	57,725,000	58,969,051	957,991,131	1,223,561,258	17
1930	58,450,000	60,879,908	967,053,759	1,236,179,080	17

The Cleveland Stock Exchange moved into its new quarters in the Union Trust Building. The year's transactions are shown:

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY FOR 1930

CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Year	Stocks Actively Traded In	Number of Shares Traded	Value of Shares Traded	Number of Bonds Traded	Value of Bonds Traded
1920	186	943,257	\$40,705,518	18	\$ 941,200*
1921	165	863,644	23,114,562	19	610,800*
1922	165	833,957	30,450,438	19	2,235,300*
1923	166	846,055	35,252,834	21	582,500*
1924	162	736,976	26,444,200	25	619,756
1925	179	1,859,390	58,802,117	21	527,521
1926	180	1,035,383	41,569,650	12	191,168
1927	200	1,261,426	66,245,728	11	178,550
1928	221	2,122,685	114,366,462	8	570,691
1929	232	2,007,110	98,583,280	9	1,328,700
1930	209	779,056	32,286,219	9	797,430

*Face Value of bonds traded in.

TRANSPORTATION

Probably the most important event in Cleveland's transportation history in many decades was the formal opening of the Terminal on June 28th. A luncheon for 2,500 people was arranged by the Chamber of Commerce and in attendance were the heads of many of the country's great railway systems. Three roads, the Big Four, the New York Central, and the Nickel Plate operated into the \$150,000,000 Terminal.

In the closing week of 1930, the major railroad interests of the East reached an understanding and subscribed to an agreement with relation to a program for consolidation of carriers in their territory, exclusive of lines in New England. The agreement culminates efforts started about seven years ago, looking toward a plan of consolidation for the entire eastern territory to which the dominant systems would be willing to give their support. Throughout their conferences on consolidation during that period, the railroads were unable to compose their different points

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

of view as to the allocation of strategic lines. President Hoover finally interested himself in the situation with the result that the conferees conciliated their differences and reached the compromise announced on December 30 last.

Pursuant to this agreement, a plan will be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission calling for realignment of the eastern territory, outside of New England, into four great systems, approximately co-equal in size, strength and opportunities, and able to compete the one with the other on something like even terms.

These great consolidations will be developed around the present Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and the Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate lines, the last named being properties controlled by the Van Sweringen interests of Cleveland. Details of the compromise proposal will not be announced, it was stated, until the plan is submitted to the Commission. It is reported to provide adequately for the integration of the weak and short lines. The demand of the Pennsylvania for trackage rights over part of the Nickel Plate right-of-way and the question of the allocation of the Virginian are to be determined by arbitration.

In a statement that he issued, announcing the agreement between the roads, President Hoover said in part:

"During the past ten years a possible grouping of the roads so as to carry out the law has been under constant discussion. The Interstate Commerce Commission has no power to compel such consolidations. They can only be effected upon initiation of the carriers. During this period a number of negotiations have been undertaken in respect to these railways, with a view to carrying out the wishes of Congress, but they have proved

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY FOR 1930

abortive. A year ago the Interstate Commerce Commission issued a suggested plan for consolidating these roads into five systems. This plan, like others, has met with objections which apparently made it an unsolvable basis.

"These uncertainties and delays over nearly ten years have seriously retarded development of the railways and have prevented a desirable growth in many directions, and have diminished their ability to compete with other forms of transportation. Such questions as electrification, lining up of different railroads, development of terminals and many other major improvements have been retarded because of uncertainty with respect to the position which particular roads are to occupy in the permanent grouping.

"It is my understanding that the plan provides for the protection of the interests of the employes and full consideration of the interest of the various communities and carries out the requirements of the law in protection of public interest generally. The presidents of the major systems have agreed upon the many details of the plan with the exception of a minor point, which is left to arbitration.

"The plan, of course, must be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission which has the independent duty to determine if it meets with every requirement of public interest."

Two other events in the railroad world were of interest. The Pennsylvania Railroad acquired the land vacated by the Marine and Lakeside Hospitals and the B. & O. purchased a tract from the Sherwin-Williams Company when that concern moved its headquarters to the Midland Bank Building.

At the annual meeting of the Cleveland Railway Company, Mr. Charles L. Bradley was named chairman of the Board and Mr. George McGinn, executive vice-president. This followed the purchase of the control of the lines by the Van Sweringens.

The "de-kinking" of the Cuyahoga River came a large

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

step nearer when the Kulas plan of straightening and widening was approved by the voters at the November election. A bond issue of \$3,250,000 was voted up. At the same time \$6,000,000 was approved for the construction of a bridge across the valley at Main Street.

The Gordon Bennett Balloon races took place at the Airport in early fall.

Airport activities since the opening were as follows:

Year	Hangars	Ships Cleared	Airlines				Tonnage Express	Mail	
			Pas-senger	Mail	Both	Total			
1925	3	1,500	0	1	0	1	No records have been kept for this classification.		
1926	4	8,000	0	1	0	1			
1927	5	14,100	1	2	1	2	Daily average for 1928, approximately 6,500 pounds.		
1928	11	17,186	6	9	6	9	1929, 7,800 pounds; 1930, 13,575 pounds.		
1929	12	19,147	7	9	6	10			
1930	12	23,177	*6	6	4	7			

*Consolidation.

EMPLOYMENT

The employment index of the Chamber of Commerce reached its lowest point since 1920. It dropped steadily throughout the year until December when the first break in the decline became apparent.

All through the fall efforts were made to increase work. Under the leadership of City Manager D. E. Morgan and Mayor John D. Marshall, three committees were organized to cope with the situation.

The first of these dealt with public employment and was headed by Mr. Warren L. Hayden; the second with industrial employment with Mr. E. J. Kulas as chairman, and the third with casual or private employment. Professor C. C. Arbuthnot was its chairman. At the time the

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY FOR 1930

committees were named it was estimated that some 50,000 people were entirely out of work. The Employment Commission established its office in City Hall and was financed by an appropriation made by the Council.

Two employment registrations were held and 17,000 men registered. In order to supply immediate work, the city voted \$875,000 in bonds. These were spent for street and park improvements.

Cleveland's employment history for the past ten years is shown in the following tabulation:

CLEVELAND EMPLOYMENT INDEX

Based on number of employees in one hundred representative industries.
Employment during January, 1921, is used as 100

Distribution of the one hundred concerns:

Food and kindred products.....	6 concerns
Textiles and their products.....	11 concerns
Iron and Steel and their products.....	42 concerns
Lumber and its manufacture.....	2 concerns
Paper and printing.....	2 concerns
Chemicals and allied products.....	4 concerns
Metal and metal products other than Iron and Steel.....	2 concerns
Vehicles for land transportation.....	17 concerns
Miscellaneous (Includes Electrical).....	14 concerns

Approximate average number of employees covered by survey — 81,000.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January ---	100.0	89.1	115.2	113.2	105.2	114.0	109.1	103.2	117.9	109.1
February ---	97.0	94.0	117.5	113.5	106.3	115.3	111.7	105.9	123.6	107.4
March -----	96.7	96.0	120.3	117.3	108.8	116.2	115.0	107.8	123.4	106.7
April -----	95.9	100.5	119.9	111.7	110.4	115.0	116.5	110.5	123.1	107.4
May -----	96.7	103.6	120.5	106.7	110.0	116.4	115.4	111.1	124.0	107.9
June -----	84.5	108.2	117.9	102.7	109.0	115.7	113.9	111.1	123.8	103.9
July -----	78.9	103.3	119.8	99.2	108.2	117.0	109.3	111.3	124.2	99.4
August ---	87.4	108.6	118.6	98.5	109.1	118.3	108.1	113.8	125.0	96.1
September -	87.7	106.8	117.9	101.0	109.3	118.4	104.9	114.5	124.0	92.0
October ---	85.9	109.0	115.5	100.2	113.2	113.2	100.2	110.6	119.2	91.6
November --	86.6	111.0	111.9	101.8	112.1	108.2	101.2	113.2	108.8	87.4
December --	83.3	112.9	112.9	100.9	113.0	109.0	99.3	114.4	106.2	87.9
Average---	90.0	103.6	117.3	105.6	109.2	114.7	108.7	110.6	120.2	99.7

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

BUILDING

Cleveland building totals dropped again in 1930. There was one redeeming factor, however, in that industrial and commercial building totaled nearly a third of the city's volume.

As is inevitable the total for "the rest of the county" is slowly approaching that of Cleveland. The difference between the two is bound to decrease even more rapidly as an ever-increasing percentage of industrial construction finds its way into outside municipalities.

Dodge Reports give the year's figures:

Commercial Buildings

Cleveland 317 projects, 1,481,200 sq. ft.....	\$14,636,300
Rest of county, 65 projects, 237,900 sq. ft....	1,966,400

Industrial

Cleveland, 97 projects, 894,500 sq. ft.....	7,126,000
Rest of county, 12 projects, 107,300 sq. ft....	537,000

Educational

Cleveland, 25 projects, 471,400 sq. ft.....	2,592,400
Rest of county, 13 projects, 294,900 sq. ft....	2,052,500

All other non-residential

Cleveland, 62 projects, 515,600 sq. ft.....	7,689,000
Rest of county, 28 projects, 178,000 sq. ft....	2,364,600

Apartments and hotels

Cleveland, 40 projects, 409,200 sq. ft.....	2,499,000
Rest of county, 25 projects, 517,900 sq. ft....	2,382,000

One and two family

Cleveland, 809 projects, 1,175,900 sq. ft.....	5,296,700
Rest of county, 1,361 projects, 2,744,500 sq. ft.	15,303,100

Public works and utilities

Cleveland, 157 projects.....	10,172,200
Rest of county, 242 projects.....	9,587,900

Total

Cleveland, 1,507 projects, 5,050,200 sq. ft....	50,012,200
Rest of county, 1,746 projects, 4,087,900 sq. ft.	34,193,500

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY FOR 1930

The Cleveland total for 1929 was 2,272 projects, 8,808,800 sq. ft.— \$56,055,700.

Building permits issued were:

BUILDING PERMITS
For City of Cleveland Only

Year	Wood Buildings	Brick Buildings	Number Additions	Total Cost
1920	1,794	552	9,185	\$65,625,050
1921	2,207	672	10,047	46,531,323
1922	2,498	624	9,551	55,147,565
1923	3,503	674	12,548	69,390,540
1924	3,598	810	12,724	63,015,300
1925	3,767	907	12,459	69,254,400
1926	8,375	782	4,755	61,776,575
1927	6,631	556	4,921	45,480,550
1928	5,281	637	4,665	54,592,425
1929	4,893	486	4,484	37,782,500
1930	2,886	615	4,134	32,440,000

BUILDING PERMITS
Total for Cleveland and larger suburbs

Year	Number of Permits (Suburbs)	Total Cost (Suburbs)	Total Cost for Cleveland and Suburbs
1920	....	\$13,731,457	\$79,356,507
1921	....	15,159,438	61,690,761
1922	....	32,680,743	87,828,308
1923	....	35,316,618	104,707,158
1924	5,851	33,579,242	96,594,542
1925	7,181	37,397,841	106,652,241
1926	5,363	29,384,157	91,060,732
1927	5,476	31,406,307	76,886,857
1928	4,789	29,814,821	84,407,246
1929	4,027	22,648,231	60,430,731
1930	3,164	17,492,845	49,932,845

Suburbs included in the above table are: Cleveland Heights, Shaker Heights, Lakewood, East Cleveland, Garfield Heights, Euclid, Parma, Rocky River, Fairview, Maple Heights, Bay Village and University Heights.

THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The past year saw 27 new manufacturing concerns, utilizing 534,700 sq. ft. and employing 931 people. During the same time 87 new sales and distribution offices were opened employing 2,197 people.

The Iron Firemen, of Portland, Oregon, established its plant here with a payroll of 125. The Standard Oil Company built an asphalt factory. Chase Brass & Copper Company completed the third unit of its \$8,000,000 project. Harris, Seybold, Potter Company moved its Derby, Connecticut, plant to Cleveland. The Buckeye Incubator Company, of Springfield, was acquired by the Cleveland Cooperative Stove Company. These are a few of the outstanding expansions.

Fifty-seven out-of-town concerns established sales representatives here last year. The largest of these was the Greyhound Bus Lines which opened national offices employing 400 people.

Other interesting events were:

The purchase by General Electric Company of 23 acres of land on Chardon Road. Plans were announced for a \$1,000,000 filament mill. At the same time the corporation built a large warehouse.

Sun Oil Company started work on a \$6,000,000 pipe line from Philadelphia to Cleveland.

WGAR started operations.

Work was started on the \$10,000,000 Higbee store in the Terminal group.

INDEX

- Airport, Cleveland Municipal, 51
American Bankers' Association, convention of, 27
Architecture in Cleveland, 128
Art School, Cleveland, 121
Associated Charities, 159
Auditorium, Cleveland Public, 49

Banks and finance, 179; table showing banking statement of national and savings banks, 180; table showing Cleveland stock exchange transactions, 181
Bolton, Chester C., reelection of, 81
Bond issues, City of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Cleveland Board of Education, 85-89
Building operations, 186; table showing permits, 187
Bulkley, Robert J., election of 78, 79
Business Men's Art Club, 126

Case School, fiftieth anniversary of, 25; future program, 26
Chamber of Commerce, civic luncheon, 23
Child care, 162
Children's Theatre, 136
Cleveland, City of, airport, 51; finances of: bond expenditures, 36; bond issues, 85-89; bonded indebtedness, 34; bonds redeemed, 37; comparative disbursements, 32; comparison of receipts, 33; sinking fund, 37; fire division, 42; mall site, 50; parks, 44; police division, 38; public auditorium, 49; public utilities, 57; recreation, 46; stadium, 51; street and sewer work, 44; welfare, 53.
Cleveland Institute of Music activities, 142-145; endowment, 28
Cleveland Museum of Art, educational work of, 113; exhibitions, 112; music at, 115; new accessions, 108
Cleveland Print Makers, 124

Cleveland Public Library, 64-66
Cleveland School of Architecture, 127
Cleveland School of Art, 121
Cleveland Society of Artists, 125
Cleveland Union Terminal development, 23
Community Fund Campaign, 153
Crosser, Robert, reelection of, 80
Cuyahoga County, finances of, 61; road construction, 62

Dancing in Cleveland, 146
Drama in Cleveland, 129

Education, Cleveland Board of, child guidance, 101; curriculum revision, 101; enrollment, 105; financial report, 105; new buildings, 100
Elections, results of November, 71-94
Employment Index, 185
Exhibits, art in Cleveland, 116; Cleveland artists outside of Cleveland, 118

Finances, City of Cleveland, 31-37; Cuyahoga County, 61-62
French Street Fair, 116

Garden Club of Cleveland, 27
Gilpin Players, 135

Hamann, Dr. Carl A., death of, 30
Health promotion, 165
Hoover, President Herbert, presence in city, 27
Hospitals, 168

Industrial activities, table showing automobile registration, 179; development, 188; Lake Superior iron ore movement, 178

INDEX

- | | |
|---|---|
| Jewish Welfare Federation, 155
John Huntington Polytechnic Institute,
123

Kokoon Club, 125

Lakefront Stadium, 51
Leonard, Rt. Rev. Andrew, death of, 30
Library, Cleveland Public, 64-66; suburban
libraries, 67, 68
Literature, 145

Mall Site, 50
Metropolitan Opera Company, 28, 138
Miller, Ray T., reelection of, 72-75
Mooney, Charles A., reelection of, 79
Museum of Art, accessions, 108; educational
work, 113; exhibitions, 112; music
at, 115
Musical Arts Association, 139

Opera, Metropolitan Company, 28, 138

Perkins, Mrs. Edna Brush, death of, 30
Play House, 133 | Registration, permanent, 90

School of Applied Social Sciences, 173
Social Service clearing house, 172
Social settlements, 171
Stadium, 51
Suburban libraries, 67, 68

Transportation, 181

Unemployment in Cleveland, 29, 184
Union Station, 23
University Foundation, establishment of,
26

Welfare Federation, 155
Welfare, public in Cleveland, 53
Western Reserve University, future program
of, 26
Whittemore, Edward Loder, death of, 30
Wickenden, William Elgin, inauguration,
25
Woman's Amateur Art Club, 127
Woman's Art Club, 126 |
|---|---|



